The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Probability of an Alliance of France and Austria.

The Rights of Neutrals Discussed in the British Parliament.

The Intended Interview of Napoleon and Francis Joseph.

Letter from Bishop Dupanloup on the Roman Question.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Alliances Deemed Probable.

VIENNA, Sunday, Aug. 18.

The *Vienna Gazette*, the official organ of the Imperial Government, in a leading editorial upon the present and prospective state of affairs in Europe, says that an alliance between Austria and France is possible, in case a treaty of alliance should be made between Prussia and the Russian Empire.

Arrival of the Emperor and Empress of the French at Salzburg.

SALZBURG, Sunday, Aug. 18.

Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French and the Emperor and Empress of Austria and His Royal Majesty LOUIS, the King of Bavaria, have arrived in this city, and met to-day at a grand State dinner, given by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH.

M. ROUHER, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Baron VON BEUST, the Austrian Prime Minister, have also arrived in this city.

A conference between the sovereigns will take place to-morrow.

FRANCE.

Trial of an American Reaping-machine.

PARIS, Sunday, Aug. 18.

Mr. McCORMICK having accepted an invitation from the Emperor NAPOLEON to give a private exhibition of the working of his reaping-machine, a trial was made last week on the Imperial farm near Chalons, at which his Majesty the Emperor was present, accompanied by Marshal NIEL, Gen. LE BŒUF and M. TIPERAUD, Director-General of the Imperial Agricultural Estates.

The trial was a complete success, and gave so much satisfaction to the Emperor that he immediately gave orders for the purchase of three of the machines for use on his private farms, and earnestly expressed the intention of encouraging the adoption of the invention throughout France, on account of its great labor-saving properties, and said that he would set the example by putting it into operation on all Imperial farms.

Such distinguished attention as this has been shown to no other foreign exhibitor, and it is considered certain that to Mr. McCORMICK will be awarded the highest honors of the Exposition.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War in Paraguay.

LISBON, Sunday, Aug. 18.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. She brings the intelligence that the Allied Army has commenced the long-expected flank movement on Paraguay by the Upper Parana.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Aug. 18—Evening.

United States Bonds closed to-day at 77½ for the issue of 1862.

BY STEAMSHIP TO AUG. 8.

The steamship *City of Paris*, which sailed from Liverpool Aug. 7 and Queenstown Aug. 8, arrived at this port Saturday afternoon.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton Aug. 6, arrived yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliamentary Debate on the Rights of Neutrals.

From the London Morning Herald, Aug. 7.

Mr. MILL has done good service to his country by using the whole weight of his authority—which, on such questions, is deservedly one of the highest, despite all that his Parliamentary career has done to damage the reputation acquired by his writings—to call attention to the Declaration of Paris. It has always been a marvel to us, how responsible and experienced statesmen could have been induced to lend the sanction of their names to so monstrous an absurdity. It is hard to understand how Lord CLARENDON should have dared so wantonly *to sacrifice the interests of England to a desire to stand well with our continental neighbors*; how Lord PALMERSTON should have been induced to sanction an agreement which manifestly renders the *international position of England one of weakness and danger*, ridiculous in peace and untenable in war. By that treaty we gained nothing and sacrificed a great deal. We did, indeed, obtain a prohibition of privateering. To what end? As the example of the Confederate States proved, and as common-sense shows, cruisers fitted out by Government can do all the harm that privateering could effect. And while, as against European nations, the vast superiority of our maritime population in number, hardihood, skill and enterprise, and the energy and wealth of our shipbuilders, would give us a great advantage in privateering, *the only Power whose privateers would really be dangerous to us has refused to forego their use.* In return for this illusory advantage we agreed that the flag should cover the cargo; that is, we renounced the right of assailing the enemy's commerce so long as it is carried on in neutral bottoms. This is, in the first place, absurdly illogical. We retain the right of injuring the enemy's shipowners, while the rest of his merchants enjoy the benefits of neutrality. We preserve the privilege of ruining a single class; we renounce the right of inflicting a pressure on the hostile nation which would materially help to bring them to terms. It is, next, the very extravagance of impolicy. *We can never rival the Continental Empires as a military Power;* our strength lies in our maritime forces. And what is the chief use of a navy? It can burn the enemy's ships and bombard his seaports; it can blockade his coasts. But the former loss will not prevent his carrying on the war; the latter is of little moment, so long as he has a land frontier, over which he can send his merchandise to a neutral port, from which it can be shipped in neutral vessels. As against Continental and military Powers, therefore, we have renounced our one effectual offensive weapon. As against the only other naval Powers we are in this position—that *America retains the weapon we have thrown away, that she may use it against us*, and that we may hardly be able to resume it. In time of peace we may sometimes be gainers—*gainers when we are neutral, and America is at war.* But in any other case we suffer, even in time of peace, for merchants are very cautious, and never feel quite sure that in any European war we shall not be ultimately involved. Therefore, when such wars are going on, *they prefer, at least for long voyages, to freight American ships, lest England should be engaged in war before the termination of the voyage.* In every way, then, we lose by the treaty. But what will be our loss in war? Not only have we tied our right hand behind us, and rendered it scarcely possible to strike a heavy blow, but we have condemned our mercantile marine to ruin. Not a British ship can be freighted till every neutral vessel is filled with British goods. Consequently, as Mr. MILL justly observed, our ships will be sold; our sailors will follow them; and if the war be a long one, the very foundation of our naval strength will be destroyed. Foreign nations are well aware of this, if we are not. They feel that *England cannot afford to fight;* and therefore they disregard her diplomatic efforts. Our influence on the Continent has been paralyzed even more by the folly of Lord CLARENDON than by the mingled petulence and impotence of Lord RUSSELL. The Treaty of Paris is for England, political mutilation, if not political suicide; for every minor State, for every free nation, the destruction of every hope of aid they might have entertained from the one great Power that loves liberty and has no dreams of selfish aggrandizement. So perfect, so obvious, so gigantic a blunder is not recorded in history.

The Treaty of Paris is manifestly and utterly monstrous; the position in which it has placed us is wholly untenable. And what is to be done? Some writers and speakers urge that we should endeavor to carry out the principle to its logical consequence, and exempt all private property not being contraband of war from capture on the high seas. *The experience of the American war, when quinine was declared contraband, may suggest grave doubts as to the practical operation of such a rule.* But this is not all. The same persons would retain the right of blockade. What is this but to say that the stronger naval Power shall do its will, and the weaker shall not be able to retaliate at all; that the North shall seize all merchandise leaving or destined for the South, and that the South must let Northern merchandise sail unmolested past her cruisers, and even in sight of her batteries? Is it conceivable that such a rule would ever be accepted, or that, if accepted, it would ever be obeyed? If we exempt private property from capture, we must go a step further, and abolish commercial blockades; and then we shall simply have rendered maritime war impossible, except as a duel between hostile fleets. Then the naval Power will be unable to strike a real blow, while military Power will be stronger and more dangerous than ever. *Even if such a rule were adopted, it would be broken as soon as war became serious and earnest;* and civilization tends to prevent all wars but those that are serious and earnest. Would the Federal Government ever have consented to let us send wine, and tea, and coffee, and clothes to the Southern ports, and bring back cotton? *If it had been bound to this by a hundred treaties would it not have torn them all?* All these propositions simply mean that a nation engaged in a struggle of life and death—fighting for an object for which it is willing to give its blood and its treasure, to run the risk of having its lands wasted and its towns burnt—shall tie one hand behind it before it begins to fight, and take a deathwound rather than unlock it. And on this account all these proposals are simply childish. We grant, however, that they follow by logical necessity from the Treaty of Paris; and this is quite sufficient that the treaty is utterly untenable. *It is sure to be broken in time of war;* surely it would be better that it should be honestly and frankly repudiated in time of peace?

Personal Representation, Southern Reconstruction and Mexican Affairs from an English Standpoint.

New-York (July 22) Correspondence London Times.

Almost at the very time the merits of the cumulative vote were being discussed in the House of Commons, a proposition to introduce the practice into the electoral system of the United States was before the Senate. *The inequality and unfairness of representation here are admitted and deplored by every American and denied and defended only in England.* The evil is every where admitted—except in England. The only question in dispute is as to the choice of a remedy. There is a society in existence known as the "Personal Representation Society," composed without exception of men of culture and means, the object of which is to prevent the present sway of the majority. Intelligence throughout the country is anxiously endeavoring to gain this end. But it will fail. *The governing party of the day, whatever it may be called, will always oppose any scheme which would strip them of a portion of their power.* Moreover, the well-educated classes will be placed more helplessly in a minority than ever by the further extension of the franchise. The cry for woman suffrage is spreading, and when it becomes general, where is the power to resist it? The Legislature of Kansas has voted for the change, and Mr. J. S. MILL has written out to a citizen of the State expressly to thank the Legislature for its service to freedom. The people have not yet pronounced their opinion. In the New-York Convention, summoned to revise the State laws, three propositions have been brought forward for the admission of minors to the suffrage, and another is still pending for the admission of women. This is the true direction in which the current of public opinion is setting.

Congress separated on Saturday without giving its attention to this subject, or, indeed, to anything beside the additional measures of reconstruction. The Radical majority lost their temper once or twice, and were betrayed into many brawls with each other, and what is worse, into an exposure of their peculiar system of party tactics. The Impeachment Committee was called upon for its report, the expectation being that it would not be ready. In this the leaders were disappointed—the report was in the hands of the Chairman; and finding that, and dreading above all things its publication, because it would not support the impeachment motion, the Butlers and Logans contrived to fritter away the time until the hour of adjournment. Mr. LOGAN is the gentleman who recently said in the House that if he had captured JEFFERSON DAVIS he would have prevented the chance of his escape by killing him on the spot—and he is just the man to have been as good as his word. Once he was equally vehement in his offers to hunt and return runaway negroes. It is needless to say that the supremacy of such spirits as this at the present juncture produces a painful effect in the South. It is long since I have troubled you with any information concerning the condition of the excluded States, for it is a subject of no interest here. Who *cares to ask how the Southern people are managing to get their bread?* The present or future interests of the South are never considered for a moment in discussions upon reconstruction.

In November next Congress will meet for another extra session. By that time the House may be ready to take up the Confiscation Bill introduced by Mr. STEVENS last week, but temporarily laid aside. Mr. SUMNER is ready with a similar measure, and with these promises and prospects before them it would be strange if the Southern negroes did not vote with the Radical party. *From them they have everything to look for; the Democrats can give them nothing.* We can judge from the course of elections in white communities which side will win in the present unequal contest. A party organization of unparalleled power, discipline, and wealth is now at the command of the Republicans. It extends to every part of the country, and is freely assisted by the public. The Democratic side are weakened and demoralized; their strongest men are almost hopeless. What, then, have the STEVENS party to fear? They could afford to be generous even, since, come what may, theirs is the victory.

The country is quite silent on Mexican affairs. The mind of the people will now be allowed time to take in the position properly, and the annexation party can perform a useful part in keeping up an under-current of discussion. ESCOBEDO has been foolish enough to apply some insulting words to the United States, for which Mr. ROMERO, at Washington, will, doubtless, be eager to apologize. This by-play will do very well for a time, *but as surely as California and Texas are now States in the Union will Mexico be added to the number before any other great changes have taken place in the country.* Mr. SEWARD has given the people a pledge that it shall be accomplished, and they are not likely to be disappointed.

Earl Russell on the Education of the Working Classes.

On the 3d inst. Earl RUSSELL attended the opening of new school buildings at Mount Ararat, Richmond, and was the principal speaker. In responding to the toast of his health, Earl RUSSELL said:

"I am very proud of the honor of having been elected President of these schools, more particularly as it is an establishment having for its object the providing of education for a class that cannot perhaps well provide it for themselves. It seems to me that whatever we may do in Parliament with reference to the conferring upon vast numbers of the working-classes and the small householders the right of voting, we ought to take care to do what we hitherto have not done—that is, we ought to see that those persons are tolerably educated, that they go to school in early life, and that they at least know something of the three R's—reading, writing, and arithmetic. [Laughter.] I do not think that it is too much to ask that this should be done. [Hear.] Certainly hitherto that task has not been satisfactorily performed. [Hear, hear.] For my own part, I entirely owe my connection with these schools to my father's friendliness toward them. [Applause.] Sixty years ago he became a friend and a patron of the system of education started by JOSEPH LANCASTER, and one of my earliest recollections is, when a boy, putting on JOSEPH LANCASTER's broad hat and mimicking his manner of salutation. [A laugh.] I must say that from that time to this I have never changed my mind regarding these schools. The education of those who cannot well afford to pay for it is, I consider, a very serious matter, so serious a matter that I should not like to dilate upon it at any length just now. It has always seemed to me a very great injustice that we make our laws fall so heavily upon those who commit offences, while we do not teach them in early youth the way in which they may avoid the committal of these offences. [Hear, hear.] It seems to me to be a great injustice that, in this country, where we have the means for opening schools, we employ all the rigors of imprisonment against those who break through the laws, and not give them the knowledge whereby they may be enabled to avoid those offences. Such being the case, I have always been in favor of the British schools, because they are schools for all, as WILLIAM ALLEN used to say. It was absolutely necessary that these schools should be in their nature secular, but they should also be religious. The religious teaching given them in these schools should not, however, be of the sectarian character. [Hear, hear.] It was, no doubt, desired that the children should learn that particular form of doctrine to which their parents were attached, and which was most consistent with their feelings; but while they are young boys and girls at school they ought to be made to know what Christ has taught and what the Apostles have preached, for by these precepts will they be enabled to properly guide their conduct through life. [Hear, hear.] Ladies and gentlemen, I trust the schools opened to-day may flourish. I trust that no very great deal of time will elapse before the children attending them may learn much; that the instruction received here may benefit them through life; and that after fitting themselves for those pursuits to which they may be called they may have the time and the inclination to further improve themselves. [Applause.] I am sorry to be obliged to have to say that there are many countries in Europe in which public instruction has been better provided for than in this, but we have in England what I trust we shall never part with. In this country those boys and girls who receive education in such institutions as this are fully at liberty to follow their conscientious convictions, and to speak and write without fear of punishment what they believe to be true and good. I am happy that such excellent schools as these are established in this neighborhood, and I trust that those who have charge of them will attend as much to the health of the children as to their intellectual instruction."

The Health of the Queen.

From the London Lancet.

When, a fortnight since, we stated that we had good grounds for making public the reasons which prevented her Majesty from appearing at evening crowded assemblies, the statement was neither exaggerated nor incorrect. There have, however, been some exceptions to this rule. These would be scarcely worthy of notice had not the writers assumed that they were more or less authorised to impugn the accuracy of the paragraph which appeared in the *Lancet*. Upon a subject of so much delicacy we spoke with what we believe to have been a becoming and justifiable reserve. Our report was in no respect sensational or over-stated. It was a plain narration of facts, which, in justice to her Majesty and to the source from which we obtained it, we felt bound to make public. The appearance of the Queen in public on a recent occasion was followed by a most distressing attack of sickness and exhaustion, which lasted for several hours. The inner life of the court is necessarily known to but few; even those in immediate attendance upon the Queen are not always in a position to arrive at a correct knowledge of her Majesty's real condition. The privacy of the sovereign should be as much respected as that of the humblest of her subjects. There are occasions, however, on which that privacy may be held too sacred. This is more especially the case when erroneous reports have gained general credence. Then it is right to be known that her Majesty, with the greatest desire to fulfill all those duties which appertain to her dignity or her hospitality, is occasionally prevented from performing them by bodily suffering of a character most difficult to be borne.

Mr. Hume, the Spiritualist, and Mrs. Lyons' Money.

London (Aug. 4) Correspondence of the Belfast News Letter.

As a variety of stories are going the round of the parties in reference to the forthcoming extraordinary trial in which Mr. HUME-LYONS, the famous American spiritualist, is to play a distinguished *rôle*, and, as the whole of the facts are known to me, you may as well have the genuine version of the affair. The proceedings at law are to recover the sum of £30,000, which an old lady named LYONS made over to Mr. HUME in consideration of her esteem and affection for him, and also in consideration of his taking her name. It seems that one evening, some three years since, a shabbily-dressed old woman called upon Mr. HUME, and expressed her desire to join a society composed for the most part of persons interested in spiritualism, who desired to found a permanent centre or place of meeting, which they called "The Athenæum." The applicant's appearance was not such as to induce the belief that she could afford to pay so high an entrance fee as five guineas; but when Mr. HUME mentioned the amount she said that money was no consideration, and gave her cheque for the required sum. She begged Mr. HUME to call and see her the following day. This, he said, he was unable to do; but, on her pressing the request, he said he would call upon her in the course of a few days, and he did so. She subsequently sent him a present of £50, which he returned. Shortly afterward she informed him that she had no friends or relations for whom she had any regard, and that she intended to adopt him as her son, present him with £24,000, and make a will in his favor, bequeathing him property to the extent of about £150,000. This proposal took Mr. HUME so much by surprise that he very properly informed her that he must consult his friends, and that he could not act in the matter without their approval. He did, accordingly, consult Mr. S. C. HALL, Mr. WILKINSON, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and other persons of high respectability, and, at his request, Mr. WILKINSON wrote to Mrs. LYONS on behalf of Mr. HUME, urging her to consider well the step she was about to take. She replied that she knew very well what she was about. Eventually, the sum of £24,000, was transferred to trustees for the benefit of Mr. HUME, who then, according to arrangement, took the name of LYONS in addition to his own patronymic. Mrs. LYONS continued to regard Mr. HUME as her son. She insisted upon making her house his home, so far as passing the day with her, but he continued to sleep at the lodgings he had occupied in Sloane-street when he made her acquaintance. The habits of the lady were eccentric and penurious; but until lately she never exhibited any desire to revoke what she had done. On the contrary, she wrote to the trustees of Mr. HUME stating that she wished to give her adopted son a surprise on his birthday, and that she desired to add £6,000 to the £24,000 already given him, in order to make the gross amount £30,000. This was accordingly done, and the money invested in mortgage of real estates in Yorkshire. Such being the true version of affairs, it seems difficult to understand upon what principle of equity the gift can be revoked. Mrs. LYONS married the grandson of the Earl of Strathmore, and has been a widow about seven years.

FRANCE.

The Interview at Salzburg Between the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor Francis Joseph.

From L'Union, Aug. 5.

The Austrian semi-official organs state that the postponement of the journey of the Emperor and Empress of the French to Salzburg to the 16th or 17th inst., is not occasioned by any particular reason. The delay is necessary because the Emperor NAPOLEON receives the great bodies of the State as usual upon the 15th inst. They add that the visit will be paid exclusively for the purpose of condolence, the Emperor NAPOLEON desiring by a courteous step to insure the journey of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH to Paris. It is difficult to believe that once the painful and principal subject of the interview has been exhausted, other interests which are nearer and other perils more menacing will not be treated of. The state of Europe will, without doubt, form the topic of some portion of the conversations during the forty-eight hours which are to be undisturbed by any official ceremonies. But who is unaware of the eventualities reserved for us? Who has not heard of projects of drawing closer to—even of an alliance with—Austria, in view of the growing and insatiable cupidity of Prussia? Here the question becomes singularly grave. We were told, not long ago, as something to boast about, of "the liberty of alliances" resulting from our isolation; the present occasion would be the moment to make use of that liberty, and probably that course is contemplated. Well, then, what is to be expected, in this sense, from the projected interview? Under ordinary circumstances—if Europe were in its normal state—an alliance between Catholic and monarchical France and monarchical and Catholic Austria would naturally suggest itself, especially in presence of the ambition and usurpations of Protestant and unitary Prussia. But is it not now too late? Was it not before Sadowa and the Treaty of Prague that this attitude ought to have been taken in favor of Austria and of the Germanic Confederation, when it might, even without a blow being struck, have placed a barrier to the aggressions and the audacity of Count DE BISMARCK? And then, whatever may be the good will of Austria, is she at present able to incur the risks which, in case of a war, would be imposed upon her by an alliance with the French Government? Public opinion in Germany has been for a long time such that any binding alliance with the Empire on this side the Rhine is not regarded without repugnance. The Germans imagine, rightly or wrongly, that we are the enemies of their nationality, and this prejudice is so powerful that the German subjects of the House of Hapsburg would turn all their wishes against us and in favor of Prussia, if a conflict were unhappily to arise. The Cabinet of Vienna is not ignorant of that tendency; and it is the duty of Austrian statesmen to take it into account. And the more so that there are not wanting people in the Austrian provinces who remember that the policy of the Cabinet of the Tuileries did not precisely hinder nor diminish the force of the blow which weakened the power of FRANCIS JOSEPH. From all this it appears to result, notwithstanding the sentiment of real esteem and even of affection which all France is ready to testify in favor of Austria; notwithstanding the proof of sympathy of which the interview at Salzburg is to be the pledge—that there is little else to be looked for, in the hypothesis of a future war, than a friendly neutrality; and even that would be much."

The Emperor and Empress to Visit the East.

The *Courrier d'Orient* says that the Emperor NAPOLEON promised the Sultan, when the latter was in Paris, that he would pay him a return visit to Constantinople toward the end of this Summer. The Empress EUGENIE is to accompany the Emperor, and will avail herself of the occasion to gratify a long-cherished desire—that of visiting Syria, Jerusalem and Egypt.

The Proposed International Literary Congress Not to be Held.

Paris (Aug. 1) Correspondence of the London Sun.

Mention has been made in my letters of the project of the Literary Society to convoke an International Congress to discuss matters affecting the literature of Europe. I find with pleasure that the majority of that Society, albeit it is not composed of the wisest men, is of the opinion I ventured to express, that that project cannot be realized, and must be abandoned. In the first place, what on earth would an International Congress have to do? What good could possibly come of three or four score (supposing so many could be collected) English, French, Germans, Danes and Italians, talking platitudes—they could talk nothing else—about the beauty of literature, and about the duty of the authors of all countries being fraternal? In the second place, what reason is there to believe that the really eminent authors of different nations would consent to figure in such a gathering, and what would it be without them? Thirdly, what right could the Literary Society of France, compassed as it is, for the most part, of third and fourth-rate novelists and *feuilletonistes*, have to put itself forward in such a matter? And would there not have been something burlesque in seeing the President of that Society, M. PAUL FEVAL, and the Secretary, M. CHAMPFLEURY, figuring, in virtue of their offices, at the head of a European Literary Congress—both of them being nothing more than authors of trashy romances, that nobody of intellect superior to that of the lady's-maid and kitchen-wench class ever deigned to read? In deciding the abandonment of the Congress, the members of the French Literary Society have displayed more common sense than was expected of them. And not only have they backed out of a foolish proposal, but they have refused to retain the 10,000f. which their Secretary and President got from the Emperor on the pretext that the Congress would subject the Society to heavy expenses. They have also censured the letter of thanks which those officials wrote to his Majesty—a letter which was not only scandalously servile, but was actually not written in grammatical French. The latter part of this assertion may seem incredible, but it is true. By the way, the refusal of the Emperor's donation may have disagreeable consequences for the Society. The Minister of Public Instruction declares that he considers it insulting to his Majesty, and that he will not inform his Majesty of it. For small people like the *litterateurs* of this body to insult the Emperor is a grave matter.

Robbery at the Exposition.

From L'Etendard, Aug. 4.

Yesterday an audacious robbery was committed in the Swedish Department of the Exhibition, when some person unknown removed from a showcase a number of valuable pearls, worth from 25 to 30,000 francs. It is said that had the owner of the stolen property been less careless, the robbery would not have been committed. For several days past the show-case had remained unlocked, or insecurely fastened, and the *guardiens* of the department had vainly called the attention of the owner of the pearls to the necessity of having the receptacle secured. By not heeding their suggestions the exhibitor has now sustained a heavy loss. The Police are making strenuous efforts to secure the arrest of the thief, and there is some reason for believing that their endeavors will eventually be successful.

ITALY AND ROME.

Letter from Bishop Dupanloup Concerning the Garibaldian Movement.

Paris (Aug. 5) Correspondence of the London Times.

A friend of M. DUPANLOUP, Bishop of Orleans, having written to him to ask his opinion as to the dangers which menace the Papal States from what is called the "Party of Action," the prelate replies, in a letter dated the 31st of July. He says:

"You ask me whether I have fears for the Holy See, whether I am uneasy about the menaces of GARIBALDI against Rome. I answer No, if I consider what reason, justice, honor, the respect of treaties, the respect of the Church, the word of France, the peace of the world mean. I answer Yes, when I think on what revolutionary passions, with the tacit complicity or real support of the Italian Government, can do. I am not uneasy precisely from what I see. I am uneasy from what I do not see, and many symptoms increase that disquiet, which the note of the *Moniteur* of the 28th of July does not dissipate." The Bishop goes on to say that with all his hardihood, GARIBALDI left to himself, his insults, his reputation fallen even in Italy, his companions picked up from all sorts of places, do not disquiet him. The present Minister of Italy did not treat him very tenderly four years ago at Aspromonte, when he stopped his way with a battalion of Bersaglieri; and the Italian nation has since acted in the same way by its votes. The Roman army is amply sufficient to vanquish such an enemy. If he counts upon the Roman population he is mistaken; he will find them peaceful, devoted, religious and, at all events, far from jealous of the taxes and the conscription of Italy. Such is the feeling which the Bishop asserts he has found in the towns and in the country after close and frequent inspection; and he adds that he found them well disposed, free, happy, and proud to feel that the Papacy, seated in the midst of them, was the centre of the world. He is convinced that there is not another capital in Europe that, in the same circumstances as Rome, excited and provoked as it is for years past, would not have more than once overthrown its Government. Yet Rome is tranquil, and the excitement of which it is the object does not seem to touch it. If the revolution break out it will not come from Rome, but from other parts. "It is here," he says, "that I find the signs and symptoms which disquiet me. In the mountains of my native country, (the Bishop is a native of Savoy, where he was born in 1802, when it belonged to France, under the name of the Department of Mont Blanc,) when the storm is approaching vapors ascend from all the marshy grounds. Now, when I perceive that in Italy, in England, in France especially, certain journals begin to ferment, from these journals and others I see the accustomed vapors rise up. The pestilential vapor rising up at this moment is composed of the well-known sophisms—such as moral means, national aspirations, a people to emancipate, incompatibility of the Church with modern notions, a morality on a new basis slowly elaborated, &c. Catholic books, Catholic peoples, Catholic candidates are attacked. The disasters of the Mexican expedition are put to the account of the Catholics, and all that is unpopular is attributed to them. It is a new concert of old insults and absurd calumnies, but it produces its effect." This concert, he says, has been the prelude to all enterprises against Rome, and it warns him more than GARIBALDI's proclamations that a plot is concocting. But even these precursors of the tempest would not disquiet him, if he were not disquieted by what he does not see. He hears the words spoken at Florence, but he does not see acts, serious, efficacious acts. He sees even flagrant contradictions between what is tolerated and what people declare they desire to prevent. The *Moniteur* sees things otherwise, and it announces that "the Convention of Sept. 15 will be resolutely executed." He takes note of the declaration; but still, as the Convention is binding on France as well as on Italy, he would rather the *Moniteur* spoke for the French Government than for the Italian; for, if it is not competent to declare what Italy will do, it could, at any rate, say with certainty what France will do. It is silent in the name of Paris, and speaks in the name of Florence. He fears that Italy, driven to extremity in respect of her finances, needs a diversion of some kind. In spite of her lofty boast, "*Italia farà da se*," Italy has never acted by herself. He has no wish to suspect or to accuse, but he is not reassured either by what she does or what she says. In a word, he would desire precise explanations and positive acts. He puts no trust in Italian faith, and he cannot forget GARIBALDI's expedition to Sicily, and the disavowals, the comedies of M. DE CAVOUR on that occasion; and, when all was over, his declaration in full Parliament that it was "the result of his policy for twelve years previous." He is told that M. RATTAZZI is an honest man. If he is an honest man it will be seen before long. He is told, too, that since the evacuation of Rome by the French troops the Italian Government has respected the Convention. He never trusted to the apparent tranquillity of the six months which are nearly expired. He fully expected it, and said so from the beginning. It will, at all events, have proved to those who still have any doubts on that subject that the Roman people, when left to themselves, love the Pope, and do not dream of revolutions. The tranquillity of the six months is, moreover, owing to France and to the Emperor, and France would have been too openly dishonored if, while French soldiers and Generals were leaving by one gate, GARIBALDI entered by the other. He was always of opinion that the Italian revolution would not declare itself until a certain time after the departure of the French army. People could not oppose the French, did not wish to frighten them, and still more feared to do anything to bring them back. But it would be very convenient, under pretence of keeping GARIBALDI in check, and out of love of order, to take their place, and to mount guard round the Vatican (as has been said) and its garden. He may be told that such an imputation is infamous and odious. It is so, but it does not come from him. It is the exact history of the taking possession of the Pontifical provinces, occupied, and then kept in order to defend Rome, and the French army that then guarded Rome, against GARIBALDI. The proceeding which has once succeeded may be tried again. To defend Rome and the Pope is an obligation imposed on the Florence Government by the Convention of September. If it does nothing against GARIBALDI it must take the French Government for dupes or accomplices. But to allow GARIBALDI to pass through the armies and ships of Italy, and then to march after him to Rome in order to reëstablish order and to protect the Pope, may be one of those "moral means" about which the Minister of Florence so often talks. The Bishop is disquieted because he does not believe in the moral ascendancy of France in Italy, or that it is sufficient to stop the revolution. He has several times traveled over Italy from one end to the other within the last five years, and seeing everywhere and very recently the publications, the most insulting pamphlets, caricatures and books upon France and upon the Emperor, as well as the multiplied and odious testimonials of the ingratitude and contempt of Italy for France, he could not help blushing for Italy and for his own country. Among other things that he learned for the first time was that the French army had been beaten at Solferino, and that it was the Italian army who gained the battle. But if he does not believe in the moral ascendancy of France he believes in her responsibility; and he knows what her duty is, and what her honor requires her to do. The Bishop concludes: "There is, moreover, one point on which I am certain. If there are people who ever thought that they would succeed in wearing out the Pope or intimidating him, or in sowing coldness or division among the bishops, they must now be undeceived. Never has the Supreme Pontiff been more firm, more dignified, more mild, and yet more resolute. And as for the episcopate of the whole world, I have in my classical recollections the name of the wrestler who could not be thrown when he touched the earth that had produced him. Now, for a bishop to go to Rome is to find his mother, and to regain fresh vigor. Those who always talk of the pretended aspirations of the people of Rome, never of the interests of the Universal Church, never of the great religious question, could they not here raise themselves to other thoughts, even to the august and sacred rights of souls and consciences? We came from the uttermost ends of the earth to offer to the holy Pontiff the testimony of veneration and love of the universe; and we were happy in the thought that there remained one spot where the pastors of souls, the chiefs of the faith, could meet with independence and deliberate in peace. And a Garibaldi allowed to take the place of the spiritual representatives of all Christian nations, enacting scenes of murder where our holy and pacific assemblies were held, and brutally violating this sanctuary of the Catholic Church and the asylum of our consciences! In truth, who would say that the honor and happiness of peoples, without speaking of the sacred right of souls and of inviolable justice, have anything to gain by the exchange? But, finally, Italy is the country that is principally interested in not letting herself be pushed on to criminal and mad adventures; and France, when she would no longer dare to guarantee any, remains responsible for all."

No Prospects of an Entente Cordiale Between the Holy See and Italy.

From the Journal des Débats, Aug. 5.

Although eight months have now elapsed since the French occupation ceased in Rome, there appears but little hope of an understanding between the Holy See and Italy. The latter Power has made every advance, has renewed effort after effort, but all in vain. Is there a better chance for the future? We cannot see that there is; the very *conditio existendi* of the Pontifical State being a bar to either yielding or improvement. As to a conciliation with Italy, the results of the efforts made by the Italian Government are well known. The Ministry which had attempted them was forced to retire when its endeavors were clearly seen to be fruitless, and all negociations between Florence and Rome had to be broken off. Those essays at an accommodation it was that had kept the Romans in a state of calm by giving them some hope. The Holy See has its reasons for evading. By anathemas, excommunications, and encyclical letters, it had interdicted itself beforehand from any accord with Italy, and will not now reverse its previous decision. As to reforms, we have ourselves often remarked that it cannot give to its subjects rights and guarantees without impairing that doctrine of infallibility which by a confusion of powers it has transplanted into its temporal administration. It cannot give liberties to its subjects without establishing with its own hands some separation between those two powers, the confounding of which is the very essence of its government. But whether the nature of things or the horror of progress condemns it not to grant anything, the result is the same; and the Romans can now obtain reforms only by force. In France, during a solemn discussion, the Minister of State said, 'The cause of the evil arises from the condition of the Roman populations and the vices of the Government which has embittered or provoked them.' How can an end be put to the cause of the evil? Is it waiting patiently until it shall suit the Holy See to suppress them? The Romans have waited, and now all illusion is at an end. The truth must be told; the Holy See, by its immobility, necessary or not, raises the revolutionary question, and in that course there is danger of permanent conflict. It is true that an illustrious French Bishop is spoken of as the future successor of PIUS IX. By abandoning the banks of the Loire for those of the Tiber, he would be changing the mitre for the tiara. Supposing that this rumor, added to so many others, had some foundation, we cannot say whether the expectation of so extraordinary an event will renew the lease of patience of the Romans."

Preparations to Repel the Garibaldian Invaders.

Rome (Aug. 2,) Correspondence London Morning Post.

The alarm felt by the Pontifical Government at the impending danger of a Garibaldian invasion is now somewhat dissipated by the positive assurance of Signor RATAZZI in Parliament, that the convention will be scrupulously observed, by that Minister's inviting GARIBALDI to return to Caprera; and by the official language of the *Moniteur*, to say nothing of Gen. DUMONT's harangue to the soldiers of the Antibes Legion. The Pontifical frontier is so well guarded by Italian troops that those of His Holiness are not required to oppose the invading forces of the party of action, and, with the exception of some detachments of Zouaves in the direction of Arsoli and Subiaco, there have been no troops lately sent from Rome to the confines of the State. By sea the Italian squadron from Gaeta cruises up and down the Pontifical coast to prevent the embarkation of volunteers from Naples or Genoa, and it is probably for the same purpose that the French war corvette, Capt. CHEVALIER, six guns, one hundred and twenty-three men, arrived at Civita Vecchia on the 28th ultimo, and proceeded southward along the coast on the following morning. This vessel is perhaps the advance guard of the squadron which the *Union* says that the French Government is about to station on the Pontifical coast to watch the movements of the Garibaldians.

HUNGARY.

Kossuth's Election to the Hungarian Diet.

From the Pesth Correspondens, Aug. 1.

At 5 A. M., some sixty persons assembled outside the town of Waitzen and brought themselves by wine and firing guns into the requisite state of mind for the important act. At 6 o'clock two bands of music and a small body of horsemen traversed the town and were everywhere received with much enthusiasm by the few persons at that hour in the streets. The shots and increasing noise at last roused the tardy sleepers, and at 9 o'clock the electors met in front of the Town Hall. There might have been from 300 to 400 persons present, but among them were certainly many lads of tender age and ragged, ill-dressed men, who undoubtedly were not privileged to vote. Very few town electors of any sort made their appearance. When the crowd seemed tolerably complete, loud cries of "Eljen KOSSUTH" made themselves heard, and, as no other candidate was put up, the President of the Committee asked whether the Electors would give in their votes or elect KOSSUTH by acclamation? The latter course being chosen, LUDWIG KOSSUTH was unanimously proclaimed member for the District of Waitzen. Several voters then proposed that the new member should be specially requested to accept the choice that had fallen upon him. The letter agreed upon for this purpose ran:

"HONORED AND GREAT PATRIOT: With universal enthusiasm, warm gratitude, and in the hope of a more brilliant future, the District of Waitzen has chosen the first and greatest citizen of our Fatherland as Deputy, and begs him to accept his seat in the interest of the sacred cause, and the welfare of the country. We trust that by the fulfillment of this request our poor fatherland may regain one of whose great heart and magnanimous mind it has so long been deprived. With thankful reverence we ever remain," &c.

All the electors assembled signed some 180 signatures, filling the sheets. It was proposed to forward this letter by a deputation to KOSSUTH, but the electoral officials doubt whether the requisite expenses of the journey to Turin could be collected. The President declared with a sigh that there was little prospect of so doing in Waitzen, and the letter will therefore probably go the ordinary way of the post. To see how large a proportion of the voters had taken part in the election, inspection of the list for the Waitzen District, showed that it comprises 3,800 electors, 2,840 of whom belonged to the surrounding country. Of these 96 came to the poll, and scarcely 100 of the town electors; upon the average, therefore, about 5 per cent. It is greatly doubted in Waitzen whether KOSSUTH will accept the seat. Should he not, and in case the Government Party persist in not putting up a candidate, Count ALEXANDER KAROLYI, a nominee of the Left, will most likely come in.

SPAIN.

Marshal O'Donnell and the Spanish Ministry.

Madrid (Aug. 1) Correspondence of the Independance Belge.

Marshal O'DONNELL left for France, we are aware, in July of last year, a few days after surrendering power. The then new Minister of War had granted him a twelve month's leave. The period having expired, the Marshal requested a prolongation of six months. His successor, the Duke DE VALENCIA, in intimating that his request was complied with, sent him a letter couched in very dry terms, in which he enjoined him to present himself at Madrid punctually at the expiration of the half-year, as the Queen would not for any reason whatever again prolong the leave; to be prepared also to inform the Government of all his changes of domicile; and, finally, to be ready, in any case, to take up his residence wherever the Minister of War might judge proper to send him. The Duke DE TETUAN replied through his secretary in terms quite as stiff, declaring that, from the moment when her Majesty's orders were transmitted to him, couched in such language, he considered himself relieved from the obligation imposed of having to give an account of his changes of residence, and that when the term of his leave should have expired, he would see what course he should have to take. This letter has profoundly irritated Marshal NARVAEZ, and in the Council of Ministers the question was discussed whether there was not reason to withdraw from the Duke DE TETUAN his rank, dignities and honors; in a word, to strike his name out of the Army List. The President of the Council repaired to La Granja to consult the Queen on the subject, and the Court is said to have felt great emotion at the proposal of so serious a step. To treat O'DONNELL as a rebel would be to throw him into the arms of the revolutionary party, which would be assured of success with so powerful a supporter, to whom the sympathies of the army would not be wanting. Although everything is possible, I still doubt that the Queen will sanction such an enormity.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

General Pope and the University—An Incendiary Speech and its Consequences.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATHENS, Ga., Wednesday, Aug 14, 1867.

I have just heard, as I was preparing to leave for Augusta, that the reports which have reached Gen. POPE of the speech delivered by Mr. COX at the Junior Exhibition, of the applause with which it was greeted, and of the playing of "Dixie" by the band at its close, had so incensed him that he at one time had issued an order closing the College altogether, but was induced to modify his action, allowing the educational course to proceed, but prohibiting the payment by the State of the $8,000 due the University as interest on the bonds which it holds. All sorts of rumors are current, one of which is that the faculty have all resigned, and that Gen. POPE's communications have been very harsh and offensive. I know positively that the faculty have not resigned as yet, and I have reason to believe that a reply giving a full explanation of the whole matter has been sent to Gen. POPE, which will remove all difficulty, and induce him to recall any harsh measures he may have taken.

A little spark may make a large fire. Mr. COX's speech is really as little incendiary as any speech could be, and yet, because a number of boys and girls applauded uproariously because a stupid brass band thought proper to play "Dixie," and because the author of the "Notes on the Situation," who used to be a citizen of Lagrange, shook hands with and congratulated Mr. COX, who lives in Lagrange, and has been known to Mr. HILL from his infancy, a political significance has been given to the speech which Mr. COX never intended, and of which no member of the Board of Trustees or of the faculty ever dreamed.

I trust that when the facts are made known to Gen. POPE, and that he is made to see wherein they differ from the excited reports which have been made to him, all will be well again, and the University can go on. It would seem unduly harsh to punish a whole people by closing a principal College of the South for the imprudence of a number of excited and ungovernable boys. Any one who is familiar with the undergraduates of the great European Universities and the students of the Northern Colleges well know how unreasonable it would be to hold the faculty answerable for all their conduct during a commencement.

I have not a doubt that the boys believed that Mr. COX's impassioned recommendation to obey the law meant to uphold and stand by the Constitution as opposed to the SHERMAN bills; but I have no idea that Mr. COX so intended; nor would any cool and unimpassioned hearer have so supposed. The band, hearing the vociferous cheering, thought that something must be up of an unusually exciting character, and played "Dixie" as an appropriate melody, and Mr. HILL, who may not have heard two lines of COX's speech, shook him by the hand as a boy he had known from childhood. I have tried to investigate this matter, and this is the head and front of the offending. I could find no malice aforethought, no intention to make a political scene, no shadow of purpose to create a disturbance. If there were I should say so or say nothing.

The action of Gen. POPE has created no little dismay and discouragement in the little town where the interest in the College is so deep and immediate, and where the hope was so confidently entertained that the next year would add so much to the usefulness of the institution. If the General persists in withholding the payment of the annual interest due the College, it must close. The tuition fees by themselves are not adequate to support the establishment.

As everything of the kind is exaggerated and misrepresented now, in order to inflame public opinion, I write this explanation, for my belief in the accuracy of which I can vouch with my life. I hope to be able to let you know soon that the storm has blown over, that the ban has been removed from "Old Franklin," and that whatever construction may be legitimately put on what COX said and his admirers did, his and their imprudence will not be visited on the thousands of innocent young men who have not done or said anything to which exception can be taken.

QUONDAM.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

A Painful Spectacle—Political Dissension Everywhere Throughout the Dominion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1867.

The regret expressed by the *Times* yesterday with regard to the course of the Press and politicians of this section of the Dominion is by no means out of place, for really no one who calmly looks on and witnesses what is passing in our midst can do otherwise than feel pained at the spectacle. Three years ago all was tranquillity, and up to within the past six or eight months everything was going on smoothly, and apparently indicating a happy future for the change in our political relations. Party lines had been obliterated by the Act of Confederation, and even the old party leaders expressed the hope that political discord had been buried forever; but unhappily there has been a resurrection, and the warring elements of discord are as loud as ever. The truce is at an end, and now that old political feuds and the bitterest rancor are renewed, it is beyond the power of any man to say how they are to be controlled. The spirit of discontent was supposed to have been allayed, and everybody knows that there is nothing whatever to complain of, for the experiment of Confederation has yet to be tried, and nearly everyone in the Province of Ontario has expressed a desire to see it fairly tested. What, then, it may be asked, is the difficulty? There is simply none, save what is imaginary. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD was called upon by Lord MONCK to form the first Privy Council of the Dominion. He called to his aid, as representatives of Canada, Messrs. CARTIER, McDOUGALL, GALT, BLAIR, LANGEVIN, HOWLAND and CAMPBELL. The apportionment is fair, politically speaking, for three—Messrs. HOWLAND, McDOUGALL and BLAIR—are Reformers, while Sir JOHN and Mr. CAMPBELL are Conservatives. The composition of the Cabinet, however, has displeased Mr. BROWN. Not a word of complaint is heard from Lower Canada, except that the *Rouges* oppose Confederation upon principle, but say nothing of the composition of either the general or the local Cabinet. Mr. Brown, on the other hand, favors Confederation, but opposes the General Government, and also that of Ontario, although the oldest Reform leader in the country is its Premier, and that party have a majority in the Cabinet.

All this may seem incomprehensible enough, but here it is clearly understood, for the opposition to the Government is altogether based upon personal grounds. At first the great cry was party Government; and in Ontario that might have been the best, but Mr. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD, himself a Reformer, preferred a combination of parties, and therefore called two Conservatives to his aid. Now, it must be obvious to the meanest comprehension, that a party Government was precisely what should be avoided in the formation of the first Government, general as well as local, and in doing so the two MACDONALDS must have had the good of the Dominion in view. They strove against the very course their opponents are taking, that of forcing party issues upon the country, and bringing back that very state of things Confederation was to relieve us from. Whether the good sense of the people will so far prevail as to preserve unity, peace and harmony in the Dominion remains to be seen; but a few weeks at the most will determine the result. It is quite clear that the restoration of party strife will throw us back into the old chronic state of things, and render the Union a curse rather than a blessing. This the Opposition party fail to perceive; and, therefore, persist in the seemingly unpatriotic course of hounding down every candidate for Parliamentary honors who does not happen to be of their way of thinking.

Much blame attaches to both sides in this contest, for nothing is lost in the way of vituperation, although it must be confessed that the anti-ministerialists began the work of detraction. The course pursued by our politicians at the present time has never been equalled; it is enough to disgust all honest and sensible people; and, to a great extent, it has had the effect of causing many to stand entirely aloof from politics. It would have been well for Canada if, the moment the Union measure was secured, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, Messrs. GEORGE BROWN, A. T. GALT and G. E. CARTIER had sunk into obscurity. The foremost men of the country, they have sufficed to keep it in constant tribulation. Mr. BROWN was an agitator from the first, and he is likely to continue one to the end. His sincerity has often been impeached, and it is but too apparent that it is hollow. As for the others, in trying to keep down Mr. BROWN, they have been guilty of many indiscretions, and it is but fair to say that there is very little difference among the set. Mr. BROWN's inconsistency has been seen in all he has done, and it is surprising that he has succeeded so well in duping his followers. For the past dozen years Canada has been cursed with the presence of men who have made it their business to be politicians only, and who had not a single aspiration for the true benefit of the country.

The first elections to take place are one at Kingston, and some others, on Monday. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD will be elected by acclamation, but the others are contested. Messrs. HOWLAND, McDOUGALL, J. S. MACDONALD and CARLING, will also be elected without opposition to the House of Commons. In this city the candidates for the Western Division have been some time in the field, and candidates have now been brought out for the Eastern Division; they are Messrs. BEATTY, of the *Leader*, and Mr. A. W. SMITH, for the Commons, and Hon. M. C. CAMERON and Mr. STOCK for the Local Legislature. The nomination in South Ontario, where Mr. BROWN is a candidate, comes off on Monday. The contest is certain to be a very bitter one. The candidates have been holding meetings for the past three weeks, and much hard work has been done, Mr. BROWN speaking three, four and five hours at a time. Very many of the extreme candidates have so modified their views that they are now talking of giving the Ministry a fair trial, notwithstanding they were pledged to oppose them from the start. There is, no doubt, a great deal of deception being practiced in the constituencies. It is thought that several of our prominent political men will go by the board this time, chief among them, Messrs. McKELLAR and McKENZIE, who have always been very extreme politicians, and who now labor with might and main to defeat the Government. Mr. BROWN is not expected to be returned. If he had continued to represent South Oxford, he might have been all right. At his first election he was beaten in Haldimand, succeeded for Kent, was defeated afterward in Lambton, and in this city, but has since represented both Ridings of Oxford. If defeated this time he will certainly retire into private life.

The Accident on the Richmond and Danville Railroad—A Freight Train Wrecked.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 17.

The down-freight train on the Richmond and Danville Railroad met with a terrible accident at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, at Swift Creek, sixteen miles from this city. The heavy rains of the day and night previous had washed away a culvert and about ninety feet of an embankment at the point indicated. The injury to the road having occurred after the passenger trains had passed, the conductor of the freight train, due here at 3 A. M., knew nothing of it, and the train was moving at its ordinary rate of speed. On reaching the chasm left by the wash, the engine plunged in and turned over. The entire train of ten cars followed suit, was piled up on the engine and broken to pieces. The freight with which the train was loaded, was very much damaged. There were fifteen cars in the train, ten of which followed the engine and were smashed to pieces. Four of the five that remained on the track were loaded with live stock. The freight of the cars that were smashed consisted principally of tobacco and wheat. The loss to the Company in rolling stock, &c., is estimated at from six to eight thousand dollars. Strange to say, the engine was not seriously damaged. A colored brakesman named JORDAN FINCHER was killed outright, and the engineer, LOFTIN LINDSEY, was very seriously injured on the breast and left arm.

Death of a Priest in St. Louis from Sun-Stroke.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 16.

A man, supposed to be Rev. JOHN LONERGAN, of Buffalo, N. Y., was observed on Wednesday afternoon walking on Franklin-avenue, in this city, with an unsteady gait. He was poorly dressed, and a crowd of urchins, supposing from his tottering motions that he was drunk, followed him, shouting and pulling his coat. Exasperated by the conduct of the boys, the poor man picked up a stone and hurled it at them; the effort caused him to fall into the gutter, from which he was unable to rise. A gentleman passing helped him up, and he walked on as before, still followed by the boys. At length he took a prayer-book from his pocket, and threw it at the boys, with the same result as before—he fell again, and struck his forehead upon a gas-plug, and was unable to get up. Officer INMAN found him in a helpless condition, and conveyed him to the Police-station. Sergt. HOPKINS sent him to the Health Office, and he was thence taken to the Sisters' Hospital. He was unknown to the Sisters, but they gave him every attention until he died. The Coroner held an inquest on the body yesterday morning, and the *post-mortem* examination was made by Dr. QUARLES. Verdict, death from congestion of the brain. Deceased was about 50 years of age. On a leaf of the prayer-book was written, "Rev. JOHN LONERGAN, Buffalo."

Relief from the Demands of Creditors in Virginia.

The following petition to Gen. SCHOFIELD was in circulation for signatures at the recent session of the Court in Caroline County, Va.:

To Major-Gen. Schofield, Commanding District No. 1:

GENERAL: We, the citizens of the County of Caroline, and some of us Justices of the Peace, do most respectfully represent that, because of the present impoverished condition of the people, greatly increased by the failure of the wheat crop, it will be impossible for the debtor class, without the sale of their horses, cows and other property necessary to the subsistence of their families, to pay the interest on their indebtedness, due on the 1st day of August, 1867. That day having arrived, the creditors have in many cases already given notice of their intention to press the collection of the accruing interest; and apprehending great distress to the people, we therefore would most respectfully implore the interposition of your authority, and beg you will suspend the above laws till the 1st of January, 1868, or to such other time as in your wisdom and judgment you may deem proper.

The Rice Crop of North Carolina.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Post, Aug. 16.

It is very gratifying to know that in spite of the immense amount of damage sustained by the plantations along our river from the effects of the heavy rains the rice crop has improved greatly, and now bids fair to realize on an average, in some instances, at least two-thirds of the amount which was planted for. New-Hanover and Brunswick are the two rice counties of this section. In these counties some 25,000 bushels were raised last season, and in spite of the great impediments to its maturity, it is calculated that about 30,000 bushels will be realized from this crop. About one-third more of land was planted this year than last. Then the average yield was something like 45 or 50 bushels to the acre; this year it will not exceed 35 bushels. These figures are the result of a rough calculation made by a friend, himself a planter, to whom we applied for information. When it is considered that but a comparative mite of a crop was at one time expected, the prospect now presented is truly a most gratifying one. It must be borne in mind, however, that this estimate is made as an average of all, the few plantations under cultivation below here producing much better than those above. On many of the latter not more than one-fourth of a crop will be made.

The New-York Conference Seminary at Charlotteville took fire about 1 o'clock on Saturday, 10th inst., from sparks falling upon the roof from one of the chimneys and was totally destroyed. The loss is about $30,000, partially covered by insurance.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Diplomatic Canards—Danish Affairs—French Interference in the Matter—How Austria is Going—The Increase of the Prussian Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Monday, July 29, 1867.

Winged reports, impudent lies, simple, oily, circumstantial lies, and other diplomatic projectiles are traveling in this moment with the Princes through Europe, and act upon the people, and namely on its most sensitive organ, the Exchange, in a manner as to shake even the most robust constitution. Some of our American papers, I hear, have been caught by the Gortschakoff-Brunnow dispatch, and German papers jokingly say that it was the most expensive duck (*canard*) America ever paid for; they name some 3,000 thalers for transmitting it by cable. A bird of that feather would not just deceive me; but there are other *canards* flying about which have the appearance of the real thing in such a degree as to make doubtful even the oldest diplomatic ornithologist.

I wrote to you about that answer received in Berlin from the Danish Court. The Danish Government cannot see the necessity of guarantees, for the Danish laws provided liberally for the protection of German subjects; it would like to hear propositions and explanations in reference to these guarantees, and doubted whether there could be given any without infringing on the independence of the Danish Crown. About the line of demarcation to be decided on the Danish Government had no voice, as being no party to the peace of Prague. The Danish Court expected further negotiations about these subjects. In a word, it is a dilatory note, as might be expected from a subordinate Power to Prussia. From the tone of the official Danish papers, however, it was easily to be seen that the Danes felt this demand of guarantees as an insult, and that they relied on a big brother to help them. It was well known that France had urged Austria to insist more decidedly on the fulfillment of Article 5 of the peace of Prague, which she concluded with Prussia; but that Austria thought she had done enough already, and would not take a kind of hostile attitude against Prussia in a question which the Germans considered to be a national one. Under these circumstances it was asserted that France herself had undertaken to sustain Denmark by a note to Berlin. This report was denied by the official organs here, but that was not enough to destroy the belief in it, for the substitute of the absent French Minister here read a dispatch to the substitute of Count Bismarck, and showed it also to other Ministers. Here, they say, they did not know exactly the wording of that note, because had they retained no copy; but a synopsis of its contents appeared first in a Vienna paper, then in others. It was said France assumed a right to look to the execution of Article 5 of the Prague Treaty, and expressed in reference to the guarantees demanded by Prussia of Denmark the opinion that they were impracticable and dangerous, as they would furnish Prussia always an opportunity to meddle in Danish affairs.

These views produced a great effect throughout Germany. Most papers saw in it an insulting attempt upon the part of France to meddle with German affairs, which ought to be refuted in the most decided manner. The peace of Prague, they said, was concluded between Austria and Prussia, and France had no business with it. Other papers looked calmer on it, and said France had at least as much right to meddle with Article 5, of that peace, as Prussia had in meddling with the negotiations between Napoleon and the King of Holland about the sale of Luxemburg. The general feeling was, however, against France, and other circumstances contributed still to embitter it. It was asserted the note was insulting in its wording; and about the intention of France to hinder the work of German unity, there could be no doubt, as it had transpired that French diplomats had done all in their power to dissuade the South German Governments from acceding to the North German Zoll Verein; that they even had tried to intimidate, and in a manner offended them by pointedly hinting at the fact, that some of these Courts were owing their position to the first Napoleon. It was also said that Napoleon intended to make this Schleswig business a European question, and that another London conference was projected to decide on it, &c. Now, we hear that this dispatch is denied by the *Moniteur*, and that all this excitement was for nothing, and that between the Court of the Emperor of France and that of the King of Prussia existed the most friendly relations.

It is difficult to decide about this strange affair. People here could not have seen the dispatch if there did not exist one. I find only one explanation. The substitute of the French Minister here acted in a very indiscreet manner, *if he had no instructions to that effect.* I suppose he received the draft of such a dispatch, with the intimation to ascertain what effect it would produce, and that in consequence of that effect it was decided not to deliver it. It would be indeed strange if French diplomats should become at once so indiscreet, for this Berlin case is not the only one; the indiscretion of another French agent in Italy makes just as much noise as this affair here. I shall speak of it afterward. Perhaps I may be able to give you to-morrow a more satisfactory explanation; but whatever that may be, so much seems to be certain, that affairs in Europe look threatening. If you ask me, will we have peace or war, then I decidedly say *war;* but as to the time *when* it is to commence, I am just as wise as when I came here. Some persons who ought to know something about it assert positively that we will have war in October; others will have it delayed to the Spring, and Marshal Niel is said to be in favor of a Winter campaign, working under the impression that the Prussian Landwehr was not up to the hardships of it! Letters written by Germans traveling in France represent the people there as war-mad. They cannot give any satisfactory reasons, but they want a row with Prussia; just as the Austrians wanted one last year with the Prussians. The French expect a second edition of the battle of Jena. They won't attack, oh, no, but they will tease Prussia so long that she cannot stand it any longer. In such a case the programme is ready. Austria, of course, is going with France. She is ceding Galicia to Russia, as she gave away Venetia, only to annoy Prussia. The Danes shell Hamburg and Danzic. Holland is invading Hanover, and an army of the South German States goes from behind around to Berlin, while the Prussian Landwehr is annihilated by the French on the Rhine. That's all arranged. The cause of this spite against Prussia is not the desire to get the Rhine frontier; it is neither a hate against the Prussians, for these have gained the respect of the French who admire brave soldiers; but it is a feeling of popular jealousy which is more dangerous than even a real substantial cause. The war between Austria and Prussia was necessary to settle the question about the supremacy in Germany; that with France is necessary to free all the States from this intolerable guardianship, assumed by Napoleon, and which is particularly distasteful to Prussia, as it touches on old reminiscences of a humbling character. Napoleon must do something to draw the attention of the French from internal affairs, to make them forget that Mexican blunder, &c. This visiting of the Kings, &c., in Paris did not pay the expenses; the French, although vain enough, are not any longer to be humbugged in that manner, and to all appearance these visits were not very fruitful in alliances. Even the South German Princes play shy. The King of Wurtemburg is said to have declared that he will stick to Germany, and the timid visit of the King of Bavaria to Paris seems neither promising much. He went there *incognito*, under the name of a Count de Berg, and living in the Hotel de Paris. The alliance with Italy is also doubtful; at least it is said that Victor Emmanuel has declared to remain neutral in a conflict between Prussia and France, owing gratitude to both Powers. I think Napoleon is not decided yet himself, waiting for something to turn up, and meanwhile trying to keep up his position by proposing a new London conference about the Danish question, perhaps hoping that Prussia will again give in in reference to Duppel and Atsen, as it did with Luxemburg. In this respect he would, however, have been mistaken; for little as Bismarck and the King may care for public opinion, they could not well repeat such an experiment twice, even with Germans, and, if appearances do not deceive me, have not the slightest intentions of doing so. As I said in my last letter, Prussia looks composedly on the development of affairs. She is prepared for any emergency, and does not even depend on alliances. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* says, in this respect, very truthfully: "Prussia's best ally is her excellent *army* in combination with that of the North-German Confederation, and, it is to be hoped, with that of the South-German States also; her well-arranged finances, her independence in reference to foreign relations—peace or war—from a parliamentary majority, and her readiness to be responsible at all times for the interests of the German nation, without regard to its formation into different States. For that purpose she need not look out with uneasy fidgetiness for alliances. Are they natural they will not fail. Not experiments, but necessities, are the best cement for alliances. From everywhere news comes about the war preparations of France; even English papers cannot deny them any longer, and they are confirmed also from the Alsace. Once more I think there will be war, but when?—Mexico! You will often have remarked in a freshet, that a single stick projecting on the surface of the water stops the progress of an accumulation of weeds, brushwood and timber, and wondered how such a weak obstacle could resist so long. You expect to see it break every moment; you know it will break or bend once, but to bet on the hour would be rather hazardous.

The increase of the Prussian army in ready soldiers by her new Provinces is estimated at about 180,000 men, and by the South German States at 120,000 men; of the latter, however, at least one-half would be required to garrison the fortresses of Ulm, Rastadt, Germersheim and Ingolstadt. Besides, some of the armies of the South States are still in the middle of their reorganization. By the amalgamation of the Prussian army with those of Hanover, Kurhesse, &c., the number of subaltern officers has been increased by about 700. Besides this there are many field officers placed to disposition; many officers of the Landwehr have passed their examination for the regular army, and also some that served Maximilian have been placed in the Prussian army.

July 30.—I was right in my explanations in regard to that French dispatch—not note. The *Moniteur* gives a long refutation which is intended to calm the spirits; but we are better informed. The circumstances were the following: About a week ago Marquis de Moustier wrote to M. Lefevre de Behaine, the substitute of the French Minister here a letter, containing instructions for his personal behavior in the Schleswig affair. Without assuming the right of France to interfere in that affair, nor to mention article 5 of the peace of Prague, he would have to represent that it would be desirable for the general interest to negotiate in a suitable manner about the cession of the Northern Districts. It was left to his discretion to read the document to Count Bismarck. The Count not being present, M. de Behaine read his dispatch to Mr. de Thile, the Under Secretary of State, who, of course, informed Count Bismarck at once. The Prussian Premier found this step of France not to his taste, and took good care to express his opinion by refusing to enter into any discussion with the French Cabinet in reference to North Schleswig, and denying that France had any competence whatever to meddle in this affair. When M. Lefevre de Bazaine telegraphed this to Paris, and at the same time the Press and other telegrams arrived from Berlin, the Paris Cabinet was rather perplexed, for the news of this dispatch became public earlier than they expected. Not being able to decide at once what to do, they retained the Berlin telegrams for twenty-four hours; but when the English papers arrived, and this precaution became useless, the telegrams appeared in the evening papers of the 27th inst. at the same time with an article in the little *Moniteur*, which said, however, nothing else but that a *note* had not been delivered nor read in Berlin. Of course, it was only a letter to the Minister. Then appeared a longer explanation in the great *Moniteur*, intended to calm the spirits, and the governmental organs spread that M. Lefevre de Bazaine acted directly against his instructions in reading that letter, which was expressly deputed to him, and the responsibility of all that noise about that dispatch fell on the agents of the Berlin exchange, who had got knowledge of this dispatch by their spies. M. Lefevre says that he left no copy of his dispatch, but notwithstanding this one is existing in London, and that such a dispatch was coming, it was said long ago in Vienna. You might have read it in the *Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung*, and I mentioned that report. Already some time ago the Marquis de Moustier requested the Duke de Grammont, French minister in Vienna, to ascertain what steps the Danish government had taken in Vienna, and with what effect. The Duke answered that Baron de Beust had written a merely formal note to Berlin, and expressed the desire to be excused in this affair.

Before the King goes to Switzerland he will meet with Count Bismarck, who will not go to Biarritz, as is said by some French papers. His health is much better; he requires rest, but could not find it even on his out-of-the-way estate, for people that had to speak to him about their personal affairs importuned him even there.

The Marechals Canrobert, Reynaud de St. Jean d'Arquely and Marquis de Moustier have received from the King the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest Order of Prussia.

Queen Marie, of Hanover, has left at last Marienburg. She was not compelled to leave, but it was intimated to her that she would have to accept a Court selected by Prussia. She has gone to Vienna. Poor Queen! It seems hard to her to give up a crown, and during the last year she has got many wrinkles and gray hairs. Sentimentalities and politics do not go well together. The Kings are not sentimental either when dealing with democrats. The Hanoverians grumble a good deal about some new taxes, but they will find a change for the better by and by, for formerly the rich were taxed very little in comparison to the poor; now the thing is justly reversed. Prussia has, however, done a thing which conciliates many persons in Hanover, it has given the Police in the cities to the municipality.

The Duke of Nassau has applied for an interview with Napoleon, and his friends in Weisbaden were very sanguine about his success. There was even believed the most ridiculous news of a revolution in Paris. The Palace of Industry had been stormed, Napoleon had been compelled to do the will of the people, and a French army was approaching to restore the Duke of Nassau! Meanwhile an arch of triumph is building in Weisbaden for the reception of the King, in whose name possession has been taken of the palaces in that city and Triebnich, which are declared property of the dominion. The Duke importuned even the Emperor of Russia on his return from Paris, in Darmstadt. The Emperor would not hear anything, and when the Duke insisted again, the Emperor left the company an hour earlier than he intended.

I hear the Grand Duke of Baden and other Princes have proposed to establish, to work with the "Reichrath," a chamber of Peers, in which the German Princes should take a seat, and much as may cost such a step—the Grand Duke will go ahead with a good example, and take his seat. It is not known yet what the rest of the Princes think of such a proposition.

There was a marriage proposed between a Prussian Prince and the daughter of the King of Sweden. Prince Oscar, the Queen and Count Mendersstroem are in favor of it, but King Charles will not give his consent.

French papers cry out against Prussia that it has annexed the Principality of Waldeck, a State of 20,000 square miles. Waldeck will have about as many inhabitants or not many more, and the agreements which are made between the Prince and Prussia, secure the former his sovreignty.

THE REFORMATION OF CRIMINALS.

New-York Report on Prison Discipline—Society Creating Crime—Principles of Criminal Law—Schools of Reform.

THE BEECHES, Sunday, Aug. 11, 1867.

I am indebted to some friend for a copy of the report made by Rev. G. C. Wines and Theodore Dwight, Esq., to the Legislature of New-York on the subject of Prisons and Reformatories. This document of over 500 pages contains a great deal of most interesting matter, but of use only to those who can afford to spend a good deal of time in putting it together. It fails in a point where most documents and reports fail—in giving the sum total of facts, results and opinions. There is so much to read now, so much to do and so little time to do it in, that a book composed of miscellaneous materials, without point or system, will find few readers, and still fewer to appreciate it justly. Nevertheless, this book contains a good deal of wheat, if it could be separated from the chaff. It ought to be read by somebody, especially by those thinking men who really legislate for society. I have arrived at definite conclusions on this subject, and it will do no harm to state them.

1. I hold that your prisons and penitentiaries are of very little use—unless you first understand and treat properly the causes of crime. I would not go back to the origin of evil; but I would go back to the work of society in creating crime, and that you find at your doors. Take the case of weeds, which continually spring up in your fields, and you are continually cutting them down; but they return in countless numbers. Why? Because you do not kill the seeds which are continually sown in the ground; but you only cut off the stalks. I look into my corn-field and find no weeds. Why? Because that corn-field is "tended," as the farmer says; the tiller of the soil plows every inch of it and extirpates every weed till his harvest is gathered. Now, the harvest of society is its young men and women. If society would tend them as the farmer does his corn-field, they will grow up like those tall and tasselled stalks of maize to furnish fruit to be gathered in the full shook. But what does society with these young men and maidens? Here, the greatest and most philosophical of statisticians, Quetelet (*sur l'Homme*) says: "Society includes in itself the germs of all crimes which are committed, and at the same time the facilities necessary to their development. Society, in some sort prepares the crimes, and the criminal is only the instrument which executes them." Who, then, is guilty? Society; that is, the aggregate of individuals who make laws and institutions. No one ever attended criminal trials or examined the career of young offenders without being painfully—I may say awfully—convinced of this fact. Are you and I, reader, guiltless at the bar of impartial justice of the crimes and fate of young and ignorant people, when we subject them to the temptation of the grog-shop, the gambling table, the procuress, of poverty and ignorance? It is the unerring truth of science as well as the solemn voice of justice, which says to you in the presence of a lost criminal: "Thou art the man." I speak what I know when I say that two-thirds of all the crimes of violence and a large proportion of all crimes have their origin in drinking-houses and bagnios. Well, then, if society is continually sowing the seeds of crime, of what use will it be to cut off the criminals except for a momentary security? That it is of no use we see from the continually increasing number of criminals. We are standing on the brink of an awful precipice. We cannot afford to build up great cities all over the land and make them not only great sources, but great factories of crime.

2. The object of the criminal law is not what so many suppose, to reform criminals. Reformation begins and ends in the heart; not in prisons and gibbets. The object of the criminal law is simply to guard society—first, by confining or executing a madman who goes about committing crimes; and chiefly to prevent crime by deterring the criminal. Prevention is the great object of the criminal laws. What, then, is the best mode of prevention? Undoubtedly by destroying the causes. This is the only effectual mode. This requires a more fundamental and effective inquiry than that of prison discipline. In the meantime the madmen who commit crimes are running about, and must be punished.

3. The first and all-essential principle of punishment is to make it certain. But do we? Not at all. Half who ought to be punished are not brought to trial. Half who are brought to trial escape. Half who are convicted are pardoned. Thus the machinery of the criminal laws result in a total failure in attaining their object. The law is not certain in its administration. Punishment becomes a matter of luck. What we call courts of law and trial by jury become machines of law and delays of justice.

4. The imprisonment of a criminal should be the means, if possible, of changing his character, by kindness, by instruction and by Christianity. This much may be attempted, although not the object of the law. It should be attempted, because, in most instances, the criminal is more sinned against than sinning. It is entirely true that he knew he was committing crime, and that he was gifted with the moral power of resisting it; but who can measure his temptation on one side, or his weakness on the other? The common sense of society feels that it must defend itself against the criminal, but scarcely ever reflects that it has itself caused the weakness and prepared the temptation. What, then, ought it to do but try every means to bring him back to a sense of rectitude, and a strength sufficient to resist temptation? I take at random the following statistics from the Charlsetown Prison, Massachusetts:

Discharged by expiration of term of sentence	3,754
Pardoned	659
Died	178
Committed suicide	5
Discharged by order of the courts	36
Sent to insane hospital	34
Escaped	28
Convicted for the second time	475
Convicted for the third time	97
Convicted for the fourth time	23
Convicted for the fifth time	4
Convicted for the sixth time	1
Now in prison	513

Here we have one-sixth of the whole number pardoned; secondly, we have about an equal number committing crimes over and over again; and thirdly, we are informed, in another place, that half of them cannot read and write. Now, Massachusetts has very few people who cannot read and write; consequently the proportion of that number who commit crimes is enormous.

If I am correct in the principles stated above, it follows that the only effectual way of diminishing crime is to diminish the causes operating on the young; and secondly, to take the young offenders out of the way of temptation, and put them in the way of reformation. To diminish the causes of crime, you must (1) have accurate statistics of all crimes, and the processes of beginning and ending, in order to know what are the causes; (2) when you have discovered the causes, apply the knife—the actual cautery to them, without fear or favor. To reform offenders whom you have to confine, no way has been found better than that of the Reform Schools. These began in Germany, and have recently been introduced into the United States. Those who would know how much may be done, in even a single institution of this kind, may read a little book called *Six Months Among the Charities of Europe*. I was very much interested in it.

These schools are founded on the elementary idea of Christian charity; and the Reform School of Ohio, founded on this idea, has been very successful in its reformations. To care for the body is a very easy thing; but "who will minister to a mind diseased?" The criminal always has a mind diseased—always morally, generally intellectually. He wants hope; he wants employment; he wants light; he wants love. All these are profitable to him, even in his utmost degradation. But to reach them himself he cannot. They must be handed to him by the hearts of loving brothers. Society has treated him cruelly. It has neglected him, despised him, and degraded him; what is left but desperation? Nothing, if some human soul does not come to his relief with that charity which never faileth.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

HELL GATE.

The Removal of the Obstructions in the East River—What Has Been and What is to be Done—The Estimated Expenses.

It is not creditable, and would not be credible, were it not a matter of public notoriety, that dangerous reefs like those at Hell Gate exist to-day in the harbor of the chief commercial City of the Union. Every day or two we hear that some vessel is stranded on the rocks that underlie the East River entrance to the port; and the most skillful navigators are compelled by an enactment of the Legislature to employ special pilots in threading the swift waters of the channel at this point. The obstructions still exist there, not because no method has been discovered for removing them, but simply because the Government has never fully awakened to the importance of getting rid of them. Even after private enterprise had shown the way, and partly accomplished the work, Congress neglected to go on with it, and has, to this day, failed to recognize the services thus rendered.

It is true that in 1852 Congress appropriated the wholly inadequate sum of $20,000 for the removal of the rocks at Hell Gate. Even this was not done until after the efforts of private individuals had demonstrated the feasibility of the work; but after it had been expended with microscopic results, no further appropriation was made until, in June of last year, an act was passed making appropriations "for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works," &c. In accordance with the provisions of this act, a survey of the Gate was made and estimates for improving the channel presented which set the cost down at the least at $2,846,804 75—a figure before which the petty appropriation of 1852 pales its ineffectual fires. But here the matter hangs. No action has yet been authorized, and the interests of commerce suffer while Congressmen talk and do nothing.

THE NATURE OF THE OBSTRUCTIONS.

In a report of an examination of Hell Gate by Lieut. Commanding C. H. Davis, U. S. N., Assistant in the Coast Survey, dated April 15, 1848, that officer says that of the sailing vessels which entered Hell Gate passage at that time, it was estimated that one in fifty sustained more or less injury by being forced by the violence of the currents on the rocks and shoals. The damages in the channel arose from the great strength of the currents and the number and positions of the rocks and reefs. The strength of the current was such that sailing vessels could only stem its force or escape from it by a commanding breeze; but as the main course of the flood tide keeps the middle of the eastern channel, it was most secure for vessels coming from the westward with the tide to place themselves in the middle of the stream and follow its direction. This plan, however, was inadmissible for any but small vessels, on account of two rocks, the "Pot" and the "Frying Pan," which lie in or very near the middle channel, and in the way going to the eastward and westward. There was a reef called Way's Reef, which lay in the course followed by steamboats principally, when coming from the eastward against a strong flood. It was their custom to keep close round "Pot" Cove, and run up under Hallett's Point, by which they avoided the strength of the flood. In this part they found an eddy current in their favor. But on the ebb the greatest danger arose from the divergence of the current where the ebb tide branched off in three directions to take the course of the three channels. The safe navigation depended here upon deciding sufficiently soon, at the point of separation, which channel should be taken, and the neglect to do this, or a loss of control over the vessel for any reason, frequently resulted in being carried on the "Gridiron." When a vessel that had attempted the eastern channel found herself carried toward the "Gridiron," her only chance for safety was to run for the middle channel, which is narrow and made precarious by the middle reef, the outer rock of which is the "Negro Head." The "Gridiron," owing to the strong set of the tide on it, is the most dangerous reef in the passage. The reef known as the "Bread and Cheese," on the eastern end of Blackwell's Island, is also very dangerous. Vessels are liable to go on it in the flood, when it is covered, by getting into the eddy near it with a light wind. The chief danger is on the ebb, and from the same cause that makes the "Gridiron" dangerous—the strong set of the tide in that direction. Lieut. Davis recommended the removal by blasting of Pot Rock, the Frying Pan and Way's Reef, and that the Middle Reef be blasted so as to make a clear channel of sufficient depth for common vessels and steamboats between Flood and Little Mill Rocks; that stone piers be built upon Hog's Back, the Gridiron, and Bread and Cheese, sufficiently high to show above the surface of the water at least four feet; and that these piers be faced with wood and provided with spring fenders. The piers were to conform to the natural shape of the reef.

Lieut. Commanding D. D. Porter, United States Navy, made a report in October of the same year, generally concurring in the recommendations made by Lieut. Davis. Hallett's Point, he urged, should by all means be removed. At flood tide it caused the eddies in Pot Cove, and on the ebb tide the eddies in the last channel. "No one," says Lieut. Porter, "can form an idea of the number of vessels that go on shore during the course of a month. Fifty went on shore during the period I was occupied there, (two months,) and many of them were much injured."

OPERATIONS OF M. MAILLEFERT.

Such was the condition of Hell Gate when, in August, 1851, such men as Henry Grinnel, Hon. James G. King, Joseph Walker, Robt. B. Minturn, Wm. B. Astor, Moses Taylor, Henry Ruggles, Walter R. Jones, Brown, Brothers & Co., Benkard & Hutton, and other well-known citizens and firms, recognizing the importance of the work, having advanced means of carrying it through, Mons. B. Maillefert, a submarine engineer of note, under the especial auspices of the late E. Merriam, commenced operations at Hell Gate with a view to removing the obstructions. M. Maillefert's method was something entirely new. It consisted, in the words of M. Maillefert himself, in "lowering cans containing heavy charges of powder upon the surface of the rock to be removed, and firing it by means of a powerful galvanic battery, so that the superincumbent water was used as a fulcrum for the disintegration and destruction of the rock," thus dispensing with the necessity of drilling the rocks to be blasted before the explosive material should be applied—saving time, labor and expense. M. Maillefert's operations were continued till February, 1852. Mr. Merriam, in a statement submitted to the Committee on Naval Affairs of the United States Senate, August, 1852, stated the results as follows:

RECAPITULATION.

Name.	Charges.	Pounds of Powder.	Cost.	Rock removed.
Pot Rock	284	34,231	$6,857 30	12½ feet
Frying Pan	105	12,387	2,116 81	9½ feet
Way's Reef	135	15,549	2,543 66	9½ feet
Shelldrake	6	750	110 34	8½ feet
Bald-headed Billy	1	125	500 00	entirely
Hoyt's Rocks	8	1,000	250 00	entirely
Diamond Reef	78	9,750	1,424 42	2 feet
Hallett's Point	3	400	69 06	no result
Total	620	74,152	$13,861 59	......

In the same paper he gives as follows the depth of water on the rock prior to and after his operations:

Name.	Original Depth.	Depth at close of operations.
Pot Rock	8 feet	20¾ feet
Frying Pan	9 feet	18¼ feet
Way's Reef	5 feet	14¼ feet
Shelldrake	8 feet	16¾ feet
Diamond Reef	16 feet	18 feet

Diamond Reef, it is unnecessary to remind our readers, is near Governor's Island, and Mr. Maillefert commenced operations there in order to test his process to the satisfaction of the New-York merchants who furnished money for carrying them on. The increase of depth of water reported by Mr. Merriam is declared by Col. Newton, who made the last survey, to be somewhat exaggerated, but he gives credit for great results actually attained. M. Maillefert having expended the funds placed at his disposal by private parties, and having drawn largely on his private means and incurred heavy debts for *materiel*, was compelled to forego his efforts after having accomplished so much.

The appropriation of $20,000 by Congress in 1852 was speedily expended by Major Fraser, of the Corps of Engineers. The work was finally suspended for want of funds.

THE WORK PROPOSED.

Last February a report of Brevet Major-Gen. John Newton, U. S. A., Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, of a survey of Hell Gate, with plans and estimates for the removal of the obstructions there was submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War. Gen. Newton says: "It is agreed that certain rocks in the channel, viz., Pot Rock, Frying Pan, Way's Reef, Shelldrake, and others nearer shore, viz., the rock of Negro Point, those near Wolsey's bath-house, Blackwell's rock, together with portions of Hallet's Point and of Scaly Rock, should be removed. Sea-walls have been likewise recommended to be built on the Gridiron, Hog's Back and on the Bread and Cheese, and a stone beacon to be placed on Rylander's reef. To the rocks to be removed may be added the Heeltap Rocks, situated off the end of Great Mill Rocks, which, by their position, compel vessels to make such a circuit as to endanger their safe passage past Rylander's Reef. To the sea walls may be added one upon Rylander's Reef and another along the seventeen-foot curve of Great Mill Rock, on the side of Middle Channel, to mark the passage and to sheer off vessels. The great reefs in the middle pass—Flood Rock, Negro Head, the Gridiron, and Great and Little Mill Rocks—have been little noticed in any scheme of improvement, notwithstanding they form the greatest obstacle to the pass of Hell Gate being converted into a highway for commerce. In the existing state of the art of removing rock under water, the imagination was appalled at the notion even of meddling with such means. The middle channel is narrow, and is rendered dangerous by the projection of Negro Head into its lower outlet. The least improvement that can be recommended in this report should include Negro Head, and the increase of the width of this channel is about 340 feet."

Such is the nature of obstructions to navigation at Hell Gate. It remains to inquire how the required improvements can be most readily and most cheaply made. Can they not be effected for less cost than the estimates of the report indicate? The man who will come forward and show how this can be done, and do it, will not only be a public benefactor, but will put money in his purse at the same time.

GEN. NEWTON'S PLANS.

Gen. Newton submits estimates for three several projects. Gen. Humphries, the Chief of Engineers, recommends the adoption of the third, as "involving the least expenditure of money, and greatly ameliorating the danger to navigation, essentially that recommended by the Advisory Council to the 'Commissioners relative to the encroachments and preservation of the harbor of New-York,' consisting of Gen. Totten, Chief Engineer, U. S. A.; A. D. Bache, Superintendent United States Coast Survey, and Commander (now Admiral) Chas. Henry Davis, U. S. N., dated Sept. 30, 1856."

The first project includes the removal of all the rocks mentioned above, with the construction of the sea-walls, and likewise provides for the improvement of the middle channel and the removal of Negro Head.

The second includes the cost likewise of that part of the middle reef known as Negro Head, Hen and Chicken, Flood Rocks and Gridiron, thus throwing the eastern and middle channels into one. The third includes the smaller rocks and the sea-walls, and makes no provision for improving the middle channel, or otherwise interfering with the middle reef.

Gen. Newton observes that with every improvement of Hell Gate the number of vessels passing through will increase, and the necessity for further room will become more apparent. The uncertainty and slowness attending blasting under water has had the effect of diverting public attention from that consideration of Hell Gate to which the importance of the improvement is really entitled; and it is believed, as soon as the work can be pushed in a regular manner, subject to fixed laws of calculation, like blasting on land, that the extent of improvement needed for the interests of commerce will be the sole limit to public effort in this direction. What extent of work is really demanded now for the future is a problem which more properly belongs for solution to those representing the interests of commerce in this City, owing to their more perfect acquaintance with its wants and capacity.

THE ESTIMATED COST.

The estimates for the work to be done in order to increase the depth of the channel to 26 feet mean low water are based upon the subjoined table:

LOCALITY.	Rocks removed, cubic feet	Area, square feet	Pounds of steel	Powder cans, number	Pounds of powder	Lineal feet of drillings	Blast Holes
Pot Rock	33,500	12,126	390	387	41,860	1,064	152
Frying Pan	51,676	12,475	372	442	48,480	1,260	180
Way's Reef and Shell Drake	40,210	6,200	212	253	27,880	707	101
Heel Tap	53,000	23,000	589	685	74,120	1,855	265
Negro Head and Middle Channel	1,458,400	278,600	6,821	8,120	893,200	22,736	3,248
Rock off Negro Point	7,700	1,400	43	51	5,580	147	21
Scaly Rock	49,300	8,510	244	303	32,880	847	121
Hallet's Point	841,030	73,800	2,397	3,339	369,960	9,793	1,399
Hen and Chicken, Flood Rock, Gridiron, Negro Head and Middle Channel	4,272,000	426,800	14,296	17,296	1,914,000	47,656	6,808

The cost of the first project, to be completed in six years, is set down at $5,723,129 15. The cost of the second project, ten years' operations, is placed at $8,692,645 15. That of the third project, requiring four years' labor, would be $2,846,804 75, and the amount required for the first year's operations, including purchase of machinery, would be $900,000. It is estimated that to secure a depth of only 24 feet at mean low water would cost, for the first project, $5,008,579 95; for the second project, $7,737,974 95; and for the third project, $2,674,929 95. Gen. Humphries, Chief of Engineers, in effect, recommends the third project for deepening the channel to 26 feet. Gen. Newton very justly observes that the precise depth to be attained will be dependent not only upon the present but upon the future draught of vessels. On this point it must be considered that this is the only channel leading to New-York where additional depth could be gained, and a liberal standard in fixing this would be best, since if error be committed in the opposite extreme, the cost of remedy would nearly if not quite equal that of the first operation.

MODE OF CONDUCTING OPERATIONS.

Concerning the method of future operations there is some difference of opinion among engineers. M. Maillefert points to what has already been accomplished by his method, and claims that that is the cheapest and the best. In a recent letter to Mr. F. Ladd, a gentleman who has taken a deep interest in the matter, M. Maillefert says that Major Fraser and Gen. Newton estimate the cost of removing rock by the cubic yard at $30 78, while his own estimate was only from $10 to $15 per cubic yard, and contrasted the result as follows:

Removing 3,253¼ cubic yards, (Gen. Newton's estimate,)	$100,380 63
Removing 3,253¼ cubic yards, (Maillefert's estimate,)	45,011 00
Difference	$55,369 63

If M. Maillefert's figures are correct, his process will certainly be a great deal cheaper than that proposed by Gen. Newton. Gen. Newton does not think so highly of the Maillefert process. He says the improvements at Hell Gate were made by exploding charges of powder placed upon the rock, no advantage being taken of submarine apparatus of any kind to establish these charges where the greatest effects might result. So long, he proceeds to say, as the rock was found in isolated or separate pinnacles, this process, imperfect as it was, produced great effects. But when the projecting points were knocked away, and the solid bed of rocks reached, progress became slow and doubtful, and the cost great. The rock blasted was proposed to have been blown into deep water by the force of the charge, since there was no provision made for its removal by other means; but it is evident that such results become very problematical when the area of the rock is increased, and the distance to which the fragments should be moved is increased. No reliable estimate, he adds, could be framed upon such a process, even if it were sure to be attended with final success, which is more than doubtful. The mode of procedure proposed by this engineer is thus set forth in the report:

"The project presented in this report consists in first preparing the surface for ulterior operations, by blowing off the sharp points and projections, by charges placed in position by divers, until the rock is reduced to a more uniform surface; then to blast the rock by introducing charges into drill-holes made for the purpose, and to remove the *debris* by divers. The current, which has a maximum velocity of 8.50 miles, limits the time of working under water to a little over two hours per day, during and about the time of slack water; and hence the time and expense, unless some means of shielding the divers and operators from the force of the current can be devised, would prove a serious objection. Even if the persons using the drill were protected from the current, the delay incident to this mode of operation would be considerable; but if the drilling were conducted from the surface of a platform above the water, the same results would be reached as on dry land. A platform of suitable size, with vertical sliding supports, capable of being raised or lowered through a convenient height, is prepared and floated to its position, supported on the decks of two scows or other floats, one on each side. Arrived at the place the floats are moored, the vertical supports of the platform let down to the bottom, securely fastened to the platform, and braced to each other if necessary. This operation being done at the top of the tide, the scows are floated away when the water falls. The supports to the platform may be placed within ten feet of each other, and the weight of the platform, to insure steadiness and stability, fixed at any desirable standard. The supports may be lashed above and below the platform to the uprights placed for that purpose, and may be wedged also to prevent working. To avoid the interference of the currents with the drills, these may be made to work in hollow iron cylinders, reaching from the platform to the rock. A steam-engine or machine worked by hand can then be applied to the drills, and the work pushed regardless of the currents. To remove the rock blasted, it will likewise be necessary to protect the persons of the divers from the force of the currents, and it is proposed to do this in the following or similar mode: Two cylindrical floats, of sufficient buoyancy, made of boiler iron, are placed, say thirty feet from centre to centre. Toward their extremities they are inclined toward each other until they meet, forming one float, say 160 feet long and 40 wide. Curtains of iron, extending along the whole outer line of the floats, are permanently fastened at their upper lines to these floats, the lower end of the curtain being attached by falls to davits or small dericks upon the floats, so as to be lowered or raised at will. These curtains are separated into lengths of about twenty feet, that each may be managed independently of the other. The curtains should be flexible, and may be made of plaits of iron, say one foot wide and twenty long, connected with those in contact by hinge points. The floats being placed in position and moored securely, the curtains, by sections, are let down to the bottom, their extra depth allowing an extent of several plates to rest upon the rock. An interior space of 160 feet by 40, on the bottom, is thus protected, where the divers can fill the buckets, which are afterward raised and emptied into scows, with valve bottoms, lying alongside. The *debris* is then towed away and deposited where desirable. There is nothing in these expedients which suggests practical difficulties which skill could not surmount, and confidence is felt that these or similar contrivances can be relied upon to solve this problem. Before work is really undertaken trials should be made and prosecuted until a good result is obtained. There is no doubt felt that the obstacle in the way, viz.: the force of the current, can be neutralized, and it remains only to decide whether the object is worth the money it will cost, a question which it is the privilege of others to determine."

When the work at Hell Gate will be further prosecuted no one can predict, but it is hoped that Congress will lose no time in adopting some plan, and placing it in efficient hands.

CONNECTICUT.

Norwalk and its Manufactures—Proposed Improvements—The Legislature and the Derby Railroad—The Crops and the Weather—Things Masonic and Otherwise.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Saturday, Aug. 17, 1867.

In a former letter I promised to speak at some future time of the manufacturing interests of this place, and I therefore hasten to make my word good. Towns and cities there are by the score in the Eastern States that may boast of larger manufacturing establishments, and more of them in number, but none excel in ratio the town of Norwalk for enterprise in this direction. Three million dollars capital gives employment to 2,500 of the 11,000 inhabitants, and last year nearly $5,000,000 worth of raw material passed through the workmen's hands into the market. The felt-cloth works take the lead in importance. Of these there are three, viz.: the "Union Manufacturing Company," "Winnapauk Mills," and "Norwalk Mills." These concerns have in the aggregate about 600 operatives, many of whom are young boys, and a few others, perhaps ten per cent., females. They turn out in the course of a year many thousand, or even million yards of felt cloths of every conceivable shade of color and variety of texture. These are used in the manufacture of ladies' cloaks and hats, and gents' clothing, overshoes, &c., &c.

The "Norwalk Lock Company" deserves attention as being one of the largest establishments of the kind in the State. Here over 200 hands are engaged constantly in fashioning locks, knobs, keys, and mountings of every pattern known to the trade, from the commonest and cheapest, to the most elaborate and costly. One can have but a feeble idea of the immense amount of labor necessary to the production of the most ordinary lock, unless by actual observation of the process of construction. Before its completion, the cheapest lock passes through 30 different hands, from the moulder to the finisher, and so accurately are the various parts wrought by each workman, that when put together they seldom, if ever, fail of the utmost joint precision. A most curious night-lock, of ingenious construction, the patent of Mr. H. H. Elwell, agent for the Company, is manufactured at this place. It is called the "right and left hand lock," and has this peculiarity about it, that the key may be inserted with the wards pointing either upward or downward, and the "tumblers" will yield to the pressure, so that the door may be readily opened. I do not know that the inventor had this in view when he gave the world this fruit of his ingenuity, but one thing is certain, that many a man of ebrious habits must have blessed the name of Elwell, for the ease with which he succeeded more than once in fitting his latch-key on his return homeward, in a condition of "half-seas-over," at the "wee, small hours of the morning." Porcelain, glass, silver-plated and clay knobs are turned out by the thousand, but only the two last-named are manufactured altogether at this factory. The porcelain and glass knobs are made elsewhere, and simply mounted here, but the others are, throughout, the work of the Norwalk Company. The cheap clay knob, of fine glass-like surface and varied color, in such general use in the ordinary houses of nearly every village, town and city throughout the States, is manufactured in almost incredible numbers. Three colors of New-Jersey clay—the red, white and brown—are mixed together when soft and pliable, and then baked in moulds of the required shape. When taken from the ovens, the knobs are of a pale brown color, and so hard that no ordinary pressure or blow will even fracture them. They are then coated over with a liquid preparation of red lead, flint, magnesium, spar, &c., and, after being allowed to dry, are submitted to a very hot fire, that brings out the colors and at the same time glazes the surface. But the limits of a newspaper letter will not permit me to go further in the description of what is done at this establishment, and what I have already said must suffice for the present.

The "Shirt Factory," of which Messrs. Morisson, Son & Hoyt are the proprietors, is a very extensive concern, deserving of more than the mere passing notice that can be given of it at this time. Fully 200 female operatives are employed here in the manufacture of fine dress shirts, the materials of which are nearly all made on the other side of the Atlantic expressly for this establishment. The various rooms in the building—such as the stock-room, pattern-room, cutting-room, turning and folding rooms, machine-room, &c.—are all kept with the most scrupulous neatness and cleanliness, while the rule of "a place for everything and everything in its place," is intuitively obeyed throughout all the departments. In passing through the various rooms the visitor cannot fail to be impressed with the more than average intellectuality of appearance borne by the operatives. I confess to a surprise, as profound as it was agreeable, to learn that many of the young women of the establishment are possessed of even a brilliant education. Not a few of them are accomplished linguists, and several of the number contributors to the literature of the day. An excellent library of several hundred volumes of choice works is accessible to the employes, and the appearance of the books furnishes evidence of the faithfulness with which their contents are perused and studied. The workings of this establishment would seem to be complete in every particular, and I may say that I have never seen labor dignified as I saw it there. Nor does my opinion stand alone. Many distinguished ladies and gentlemen have visited the "Shirt Factory," and subsequently expressed their admiration of its improved labor-system in terms most emphatic and unmistakable.

Several large straw and felt hat manufactories are in successful operation. Among the principal ones are those of Messrs. J. P. Beatty & Bros., Crofut, Knapp & Co., Adams & Holmes, G. & W. H. Benedict, Foote, Smith & Co., J. H. Prentice and Elbridge Brown. The aggregate business of these and other smaller establishments for the year 1866 was $1,500,000.

The pottery works of Messrs. A. E. Smith & Sons; the furniture, knobs and carving establishment of Mr. Henry F. Guthrie, (at Silver Mine,) and Mr. Geo. Rice's manufactory of house-furnishing goods, all merit attention. The pottery referred to is the largest in the Union, and has been in existence over seventy years. It has four kilns, in which are made all kinds of blue stone, brown earthen and fire-proof cooking wares.

The number of manufactories is soon to be increased by the addition of a large straw hat factory and an extensive iron foundry. The company having charge of the latter intend to style it the "Norwalk Iron Works." They have a capital of $300,000, and will employ not less than 400 men. The specialties of this foundry will be the manufacture of the Earle steam-pump, blast-engines, air-pumps, &c. They expect to occupy the building now in the course of erection at South Norwalk, on the 1st of September next.

Norwalk and the adjacent railroad towns are the residences of a number of wealthy men who do business in New-York City and pay their income taxes to Mr. A. H. Camp, Internal Revenue Collector of the Second Division, Fourth District, State of Connecticut, whose office is at this place. Some of the returns are very large. Among the rest I noticed that of Mr. Morris Ketchum, the banker, who paid ten per cent. upon $739,778 for the year 1864. Mr. Legrand Lockwood returned for the year 1866 an income of nearly $400,000.

A number of valuable improvements are being effected, and others of equal importance are contemplated. A substantial carriage and foot bridge across the river at South Norwalk has just been completed and opened for travel. It supplies a long felt necessity, and is almost invaluable for the convenience which it offers to the people. A new brick depot, similar to the one at Stamford, is now being erected by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company at this point. The area of the building will be 210x30 feet, and its cost when completed about $30,000. Other projects are on foot which if consummated will be of great value to Norwalk. I hear of the contemplated dredging of the river to the "up-town bridge," so that vessels may, as they used to, ascend the stream to that point conveniently and safely. Another proposed improvement is the building of a line of small tenement houses at some convenient point for the accommodation of the working classes. At present it is really difficult for the poorer operatives and laborers to get suitable apartments at reasonable rents to live in, and many are obliged to board. A number of commodious dwellings for the laboring people would return a paying dividend upon the investment. I also hear it whispered that the citizens of Norwalk, disgusted at what has been baptized their "Town House," intend to sell it or tear it down and erect an edifice that will better become the dignity of the place. It would seem that the authorities had selected one of the most prominent points in town, and upon that site erected the meanest specimen of a public building of which one can possibly conceive. If it was intended as a rival to one of the dingy buildings occupied by Yale College, I have no fault to find—the copy resembles its pattern—but if it was meant as an ornament to a beautiful town, I confess to a lack of appreciation of such ornaments. To build such a house anywhere was, at least, a mistake; but to place it in so conspicuous a position that its deformity is observable for miles about, is almost an unpardonable error. But then it is in this as in other matters at Norwalk—there are a number of men of the "old fogy" school, (I mean no disrespect,) who fight the spirit of improvement at every step, and only yield when compelled to by the force of numbers. These worthy people of antiquated ideas throw up their hands in holy horror at the forward movements that are being made by men of spirit and progress; but it is the old story of the Pope's bull against the comet, or the dog barking at the moon. The world moves on and slow men are left behind.

Considerable interest has been felt for the last three or four years among the people of Connecticut with respect to a proposed railroad line from Boston to New-York *via* Willamantic, Middletown, New-Haven, Derby and Portchester, connecting eventually with the Second-avenue Railroad line in New-York City. The Legislatures of the States through which the road will pass have granted charters to construct the line from Boston to Derby and from Portchester to New-York, but between Derby and Portchester, a distance of about fifty miles, the Connecticut Houses have refused to grant permission to build a road, and so the matter stands at present. The Connecticut folks naturally feel greatly incensed at the action of their Legislature, and many there are who utter unpleasant things against that body. Some even dare to say that $75,000 was recently spent by certain interested parties to defeat the bill. The advantage of such a road is apparent, and only a heavy moneyed interest could prevent the procurement of a charter. The line, if constructed, will pass in close proximity to Norwalk proper, and, as might reasonably be supposed, will greatly enhance the value of adjacent property, beside being a great convenience to the town.

Farmers speak of plenteous crops of all kinds this year, and say that they do not remember to have seen a more bounteous harvest. They complain greatly of the continuous wet weather that they have had during the month, as it makes haying almost an impossibility. The grass is very heavy, but a great deal has been lost on account of the unfavorable season for cutting and drying it. A wealthy old farmer, who lives near by, is such a firm believer in the approaching destruction of the world that he has not planted or sown a seed within the past year. All his time is spent in telling his neighbors of the "sure coming of the Lord in great glory." The popular verdict is that the man is crazy.

Base-ball matters are still engaging the attention of the majority of the citizens of this place. A new club, called the "Sans Souci," was organized the other day, with Mr. Theo. Searles as President. Its members regard it as invincible, and a number of matches for the championship are spoken of by the hopeful ones. The mania for base-ball playing is spreading so rapidly that I should not be surprised to hear of a game, soon, between the Board of Selectment and the preachers in town. This will not surprise the reader who is familiar with the fact that the Board of Trade and the Common Council of Chicago have challenged each other to a base ball match, which promises to be exceedingly interesting.

In speaking of improvements I should have noticed the new Masonic Hall, now being erected on Main-street, one door below the *Gazette* Buildings. It will be a very fine hall, and is to be dedicated on the 1st of October next, with the ceremonies peculiar to the Masonic Order.

Before I bid adieu to Norwalk I must tell you that it contributed, through one of its most estimable citizens, Dr. Asa Hill, some very valuable pieces of art to the French Exposition. These consisted of a number of choice paintings in marble—one of them being a vignette of the Empress Eugene, designed as a present to the Emperor Napoleon. The receipt of the beautiful gift, and the faithfulness of the likeness were acknowledged in an appreciative autograph letter from His Majesty. The process of painting in or through marble in bright imperishable colors, by means of certain chemicals, is the invention of Dr. Hill, who has received letters of patent for the same in the United States as well as in foreign countries. Portraits, landscapes, ornamental scroll-work, letters, &c., may be produced at pleasure. No pigments are used, but the various colors are developed in the marble, or other calcareous stone, by the combination of different chemical agents with each other, and with the stone. And these may be so employed as to preserve sharpness of outline, as well as depth, or delicacy of tint. And when the marble is polished the picture is revealed as though under a glass.

By this process the life tints may be imparted to statuary. The statue may be warmed in the most delicate manner, or the color intensified to any extent. The process is comparatively easy of application; but for works of artistic merit, artistic skill is, of course, necessary. The materials and application are but slightly expensive.

It is believed that this process may be made available for all purposes where colored or variegated marbles are employed; for table and stand tops, mantel work, lettering on stone, &c.

Should anything extraordinary "turn up," as Mr. Macawber would have said, I will ask still another hearing from the readers of the TIMES.

R. R. S.

The Government has authorized the construction of an accurate chart of the Potomac River from Giesboro, at the mouth of the Eastern Branch, to a point as high up the river as navigation extends, and engineers belonging to the United States coast survey will soon commence the necessary surveys. It is also intimated that after the above surveys are completed they will take the topographical bearing of Hunting Creek and Cameron Run, and survey Fish Town and Little Petersburgh.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

A Visit to his Home in Ohio—Incidents of his Boyhood.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has recently visited the town of Somerset, in Perry County, Ohio, where most of the boyhood of Gen. SHERIDAN was passed. From his lengthy account we quote the following:

"PHILIP H. SHERIDAN was born at the City of Albany, State of New-York, in February, 1831. His parents are natives of Ireland, County of Kerry. Their oldest child, PATRICK, was also born in Ireland. About the year 1829, JOHN SHERIDAN and wife, with their first-born, bid farewell to their native land and came to America, their adopted and chosen home. They first located at Albany, N. Y., where, as before stated, PHIL. SHERIDAN was born. They resided here about five years. While PHIL. was very young, his parents removed to Somerset, Perry County, Ohio. The parents were in quite limited circumstances, and PHIL.'s early experience was that of other boys similarly situated. When the turnpike was being built through Somerset, PHIL.'s father used to own and drive a cart. Men of PHIL.'s age tell us that they have often seen him hanging on his father's cart, and once in a while, when he would get to drive he would be highly delighted. PHIL. must have been regarded as a very honest boy, for while very young in years, he was taken by JOHN TALBOT, a hardware merchant, to serve in his store. He served Mr. TALBOT satisfactorily about two years. After leaving Mr. TALBOT, the subject of our sketch went to stand in the store of D. WHITEHEAD, a dry goods merchant of Somerset. Here we believe he remained until he was appointed a cadet at West Point. Gen. THOMAS RITCHEY, a farmer living five miles east of Somerset, had been elected to Congress for the district composed of Perry, Morgan and Washington. Mr. RITCHEY was a good judge of character. He was acquainted with young SHERIDAN, took a fancy to him and proposed to send him to West Point. Young SHERIDAN was willing, and his parents agreed to it. The lawyer who drew up the papers in the case told me they were not very sanguine that he would be accepted, on account of his size. He was very small for his age. But he was duly accepted, and took his place as a humble student at this great military school. In due course of time he graduated, received an appointment and was placed on duty west of the Rocky Mountains. Here, in some encounter with the Indians, he won and received his first promotion. There was not much opportunity to achieve military distinction there; but at length the war came on, and his subsequent military career is well known. An incident is related by a friend that will give some little insight into his character as a boy. A traveling bookseller was stopping with his books at a hotel in Somerset. PHIL. SHERIDAN, then about 9 or 10 years of age, stepped up and in a loud, clear, yet respectful tone, inquired, "Have you anything on the human voice?" The man had not the kind of a book desired, but the inquiry was a little unusual for a boy of that age. We ask men of about the same age as PHIL., and who knew him in Somerset when a boy, what they remember of him, and the general reply is that they remember him as a short-legged little boy, who could run or jump in the dust or mud equal to any boy of the town; that he was a manly little fellow, an inveterate talker, and as "sharp as there was any use of." The talking part, as we all know, PHIL. has left off. He must have said it nearly all when he was a boy.

Your correspondent was in Somerset about seventeen years ago, while PHIL. was yet a student at West Point. At the time he was at home on furlough. We remember seeing him in his cadet uniform, in his slippers and white socks, stepping about town and calling upon his friends. He had an independent, satisfied air, and seemed greatly at peace with himself and the world. We met him at a large, social dance. He chose a partner and went through a cotillion or two in a sort of abstracted, careless way, and there were many young bloods there that altogether outshone him in the 'giddy dance.' Your correspondent, with others, thought a young man being educated at public expense for the trade of war, in a country that would be at peace for the next fifty years, was no very great shakes, after all.

Gen. SHERIDAN was at home, for a day or two at a time, during the war—once when he was transferred from the West to the East, and on one other occasion. He was literally besieged at a hotel in Zanesville, and preparations were being made for some kind of a great demonstration. But the General, by the aid of a friend, made his escape out the back way, and was far on the way to Somerset before it was known that he had left the city. The people of Somerset also thought they must make a regular demonstration in honor of the distinguished soldier. They marched in regular procession to the suburban residence of the Sheridan family, and a citizen was appointed to perpetrate a written address at the General. PHIL. came out, and the people gathered upon the green in the yard in front of the dwelling. He listened respectfully to the address, but all the while kept shaking hands with the little girls and boys who gathered near him. At the close he simply thanked the people for the demonstration of respect. Gen. SHERIDAN never means to be disrespectful to the people, but he has such a distaste of being the centre or subject of a "scene," that he always avoids it if he can in any sort of civil manner.

PHIL. has always had great affection for his parents, and keeps up a regular correspondence with them and the other members of the family. Ever since he has had a commission in the army, he has helped his parents much, and assisted them in purchasing and improving the home that they now occupy. He also looked well to the education of his brothers and sisters.

THE SHERIDAN FAMILY.

The family now consists of the father and mother, P. H. SHERIDAN, JOHN L. SHERIDAN, MICHAEL V. SHERIDAN, and the daughter and sister, MARY, who, about two years since, was married to Capt. JOHN WILSON, who is a native of Perry County, but served through the war in a Michigan regiment. MARY is the only daughter, and since her marriage she and her husband live in the house with her parents. JOHN SHERIDAN, father of the General, is apparently about 65 years of age, of sanguine temperament, a rugged, muscular, honest-looking Hibernian, and not afraid of work. He can be seen at almost any time cultivating or improving the little farm of twenty acres that is now his care and pride. JOHN L. is a lawyer by profession, and has recently removed to Columbus, Ohio. MICHAEL V. has a commission in the army, and is on duty at New-Orleans. He was present at the Mechanics' Institute, in New-Orleans, at the time the members of the Convention were attacked and murdered. His shoulder-straps were all that saved him. The villains, it seems, had a wholesome dread of a United States uniform. MARY SHERIDAN, now Mrs. WILSON, is as lively and talkative as her brother PHIL. is reticient and sedate. She has a pleasant greeting and a bright smile for every one, looks always on the bright side of life, carries sunshine with her wherever she goes, and in her merry, ringing laugh there is genuine music. She is fluent of speech, and in her conversation there is a mingled humor and pathos that pleases and charms. She was educated at St. Mary's Academy, and for several years was employed as a teacher in the public schools of Somerset. She is proud of PHIL., as she has a right to be. PATRICK SHERIDAN, the oldest of the children, greatly beloved by the family and respected by all, died when he was about twenty-one years of age. He had been brought up to the dry-goods business, and a short time previous to his death had secured an interest in a firm doing business in Somerset. Mrs. SHERIDAN, the mother of our hero, is rather a small woman, of dark hair and black eyes, and of a highly sensitive, nervous organization. Some persons would call her superstitious, but others would say that she was a woman who believed in the living presence of the Divine Creator and our close relationship in some mysterious way, to the world beyond the vail. The objection that she had to PHIL. going to West Point, was the probable necessity of his shedding human blood. West of the Rocky Mountains he got into a skirmish with the Indians, and he wrote home to his mother that he had actually killed a red-skin in battle. This disturbed her greatly, and it was a long while before she could become reconciled. Mrs. SHERIDAN is a great believer in the power of prayer, and she thinks that her prayers saved PHIL. from many a rebel bullet. No one who knows her will doubt that she prayed hard throughout our great civil war; not so much for the great military chieftain, perhaps, as for the safety of her darling PHIL., for men always remain boys to loving mothers, and it is honorable to human nature that it is so.

The SHERIDANS are Catholics—most of them, at any rate. MARY is a Catholic, but her husband is a Protestant. A large majority of the Catholics about Somerset—and of the entire county, in fact—opposed the war bitterly from first to last. Only a small number, comparatively, espoused the cause of the Union, but they did so with boldness and determination. But as PHIL. SHERIDAN rose higher and higher in the estimation of the loyal people, his relatives were subjected to many annoyances and persecutions at the hands of the violent anti-war Catholics. An incident here is worth relating. On one of the General's visits home, a large social party was made, to which he was invited and went. The company was composed principally of opponents of the war; but it was a mere social party, and all was going on well. A disciple of Æsculapius present, and talking to PHIL., indulged in some outlandish abuse of Gen. ROSECRANS. The veins on PHIL.'s neck immediately stood out about two inches, and he "slopped over" in a few strong words that cleared the atmosphere of the room amazingly. A leading Copperhead who was present said that he would not have had it to occur for $50.

Incidents or anecdotes illustrative of the character of Gen. SHERIDAN are not numerous. When an army officer, an admirer of SHERIDAN, undertook to describe his characteristics to a man unacquainted with him, he failed until he said: "He does things, Sir; I tell you he does things." That is true. SHERIDAN "does things" right along, and from what he does we must judge of the character and scope of the man.

The Civil Rights Bill in Mobile—Examination of the Mayor.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Advertiser, Aug. 13.

A very large audience filled the spacious room occupied by the United States Court this morning, to witness the examination into the case of Mayor HORTON, charged with a violation of the Civil Rights Bill, in sending CHARLES ARCHIE JOHNSON out of Mobile. The Court opened at 12 M. precisely. Gen. C. A. R. DIMON was called as a witness for the defence. He testified to the bad character of the negro, JOHNSON, and brought the Mayor's docket into Court to show the number of times that individual had been brought up before the city authorities for violation of the city and State laws. He testified that on the occasion of his banishment the charge against him had been for disorderly conduct.

Maj. ST. PAUL then opened the case for the prosecution. Before commencing he handed in an additional affidavit preferring a charge against Mayor HORTON of a further violation of the Civil Rights Bill in sending CHARLES ARCHIE JOHNSON out of town again yesterday. Action on this affidavit was, however, postponed, and Maj. ST. PAUL again proceeded to address the Court in an argument substantially the same as that embodied in his affidavit. Maj. ST. PAUL insisted that the punishment inflicted—that of banishment—was unusual, and that as it had never for a like offence been inflicted upon a white, the infliction of it upon a freedman was necessarily making a distinction of color, and the presumption of law must be that it was a violation of the Civil Rights Bill. The complainant occupied about half an hour in summing up the case.

Mayor HORTON spoke but a few words. As the City Attorney was absent he was compelled to represent himself. He said that it was well known to this community that he was not inimical to the negro. He had no desire whatever to make a distinction of color, and never thought of so doing when he inflicted the sentence. This JOHNSON was a very bad character, and it was for the good of the city that he had sent him away. He believed that the negro was put up to act as he did by outside parties, and he had been endeavoring to get a hold of them, but had not yet succeeded.

The Commissioner in his charge stated that in his opinion the charge had been fully sustained. The evidence clearly proved that contrary to the law of the State of Alabama and of the United States, and the second section of the Civil Rights Bill, the negro had been exiled from his home. Although he believed that Mr. HORTON was friendly to the negroes yet, in this case, the presumption was that he had banished the negro from malice pretence on account of his color; further, he thought that the President of the United States nor the Queen of England had the power or authority to exile a subject from his home on so trivial an offence, and would hold the Mayor in $2,000 bonds to appear at the United States Court. This sentence was received with unmistakable marks of applause, which was promptly subdued.

The Yellow Fever in Texas.

From the New Orleans Crescent, Aug. 13.

A letter from the Mayor of Indianola, concerning yellow fever in that city, states that from the 20th of June to the latter part of July, "there were at no time in private practice less than one hundred cases, and in hospital not less than fifteen." On the 8th inst., there were but two cases in private practice, and two in hospital. The fever, it is said, came from Vera Cruz to Indianola, and while in the latter place it has carried off a very large number, including some prominent and best citizens. From Indianola the epidemic has traveled along the gulf shore, and has very seriously attacked Corpus Christi and Galveston. The country has not wholly escaped, but the places last named seem to have been especially marked out for the ravages of the fever. The sickness at Corpus Christi was increasing a week ago among the whites, and had extended to the Mexicans and negroes. The Corpus Christi people appeal to New Orleans for aid. They want money to pay for medicines and nurses. In Galveston twenty-three persons were interred on the 10th, all of whom were victims to this terrible scourge. The number of deaths during the week ending Aug. 10t. was eighty-one. The telegraph reports that the fever has reached Houston.

The abatement of the fever at Indianola, and its appearance at different points along the Texas coast, have prepared our people, in some degree, for its advent here. Thus far the cases reported in New-Orleans have been called sporadic, and there is no reason for supposing that the yellow fever has assumed an epidemic form among us. Still, the gradual increase in the number of sporadic cases convince us that there is need of caution, of careful attention to everything tending to preserve individual health and the health of the city. If our new brooms make the city clean, Gen. SHERIDAN's removals and appointments will make him the most popular man in Louisiana. But right near to us the yellow fever is doing its work. At New-Iberia it is raging. Yesterday morning there were five new cases; the day before there were five cases and three deaths. The disease is declared by New-Orleans physicians to be yellow fever.

Murderous Affray in Mercer County, Penn.—One Man Killed and Four Seriously Injured.

From the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Commercial, Aug. 16.

A murderous affray occurred at the village of Sharon, Mercer County, on Saturday evening last, in which one man was killed and four others seriously injured. About 11 o'clock on the night stated, it appears that five men, named MICHAEL MORAN, THOS. DOLE, and JOHN, CHARLES and MICHAEL NOONE, were proceeding home quietly, when they were attacked by a party of nine or ten roughs. A terrible fight ensued, but the roughs succeeded in overpowering the others, and beat and abused them in a terrible manner. Mr. MORAN had his skull crushed in, and lived but a short time. His companions were also beat and abused in an outrageous manner, and advices to Wednesday state that their wounds are all of a very serious character, and it is feared that one of them will not live. So far as could be ascertained, the names of the party who committed the outrage are John Ashton, Jr., Lawrence Mounts, Daniel Early, Robert Ross, George Green, Humphrey Conglin and John Bruerton. Three of the parties—ASHTON, GREEN and BRUERTON—were arrested on Sunday, and are now incarcerated in the Mercer County jail. The other parties implicated have made their escape, but efforts are being made to secure their arrest. BRUERTON is a resident of the Second Ward, this city, and is said to be a brother of one of the parties implicated in the late outrage on the Birmingham Bridge.

Bold Robbery in a St. Louis Bank—$7,500 Stolen.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 15.

Yesterday afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock a skillful and daring robbery was perpetrated at the National Loan Bank, No. 210 Third-street, the circumstances of which are as follows: Between 1 and 2 o'clock Mr. JOHN A. MCCRAE, of Collinsville, Ill., and Treasurer of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad, now in course of construction, visited the bank named and drew $8,070, which he had deposited there on Monday. He left the bank and went up town, where he met Gen. WINSLOW, also connected with the railroad above named. They had some conversation on business matters, and Mr. MCCRAE returned to the bank with Gen. WINSLOW for the purpose of drawing $1,000 more. He had $500 of the money he had drawn in his pocket, and the balance, $7,570, in a small sachel which he carried in his hand. When they reached the bank counter the General wrote out a check for the $1,000 and asked for a stamp. Mr. MCCREA stepped forward to procure one, leaving the satchel on the floor behind the counter where he had placed it between his feet on first entering. There were only some two or three persons in the bank at the time. His attention was only called away a few seconds; but on turning round his satchel containing the $7,570 had disappeared. The alarm was immediately given, but no person had seen the theft committed, and it was a mystery to all. Some excitement was created by the discovery of the robbery, but when it became evident that the money was indeed actually gone, the gentleman suffering from the loss, took it with great calmness and good sense. Information was immediately given to the Chief of Police and the detectives were soon sent on the war path. Several arrests, on suspicion, were made during the evening, but none of the money has yet been recovered.

A Riot Case in New-Hampshire—Destruction of a Democratic Paper.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 7.

The famous Palmer suits brought against the City of Concord, N. H., to recover damages for the *Democratic Standard*, a newspaper destroyed by a mob in August, 1861, will again come up for trial in the Supreme Judicial Court at Dover on the first week of September next. These cases have already had quite an eventful history. They are five in number, and were entered on the Merrimack County Court docket in 1862, by the five PALMERS, who were connected with the *Standard* at the time of its destruction. The aggregate claims for damage amount to nearly $8,000. In April, 1865, these suits were in order for the Court, but an issue was raised on the question of the constitutionality of a New-Hampshire statute making towns and cities liable for damages caused by mobs and riots, and the trial was postponed. In the June following the question raised was decided at a law term of the Court adversely to the defendant. The suit of JOHN B. PALMER finally came to trial in February, 1866, and a long and hard fought contest resulted in a disagreement of the jury. In February last the actions once more came up for trial, when it was found impossible to obtain an unprejudiced jury in Merrimack County, and they were transferred to the docket of Strafford County. In the approaching trial LEWIS W. CLARK, of Manchester, and WILLIAM B. SMALL, of Newmarket, will be counsel for the plaintiffs, and MASON W. TAPPAN, of Bradford, and JOHN Y. MUGRIDGE, of Concord, for the defence. It is stated that both parties have engaged additional lawyers, but their names are not yet announced.

Horrible Murder in Ohio—A Father Kills His Son.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, Aug. 16.

The village of Bowling Green, Wood County, was the scene yesterday of one of the most horrible murders it has been our duty to record. HIRAM A. DONALDSON, an old citizen of that vicinity, stabbed his son THOMAS, a young man of 21, to the heart, killing him instantly. DONALDSON is, it is stated, a man of ungovernable passions. A few weeks ago he assaulted his wife and youngest son, beating the latter with a boot-jack. Mrs. DONALDSON at once left his house and commenced suit for divorce and alimony, the children all sympathizing and siding with their mother, which seemed to enrage DONALDSON to such an extent that he threatened, it is said, to take the lives of his two eldest sons. Mrs. DONALDSON had determined to commence housekeeping in Bowling Green. Yesterday DONALDSON went to Haskins to market a load of corn, and having been advised of his absence, Mrs. DONALDSON, by the advice of her attorneys, went with her two eldest sons to the house and loaded upon the wagon a bed and such other articles as she needed for housekeeping, and started for the village. Just as they were leaving the house they met DONALDSON, who had returned. Comprehending the errand they had been upon, he followed them a few rods, as if undecided what to do. But the demon of anger took possession of him. Seizing the horses by the head he proceeded to unfasten the breast straps, and succeeded in detaching the tongue. In the meantime THOMAS sprang from the wagon and remonstrated with his father. A few angry words passed between the two, when the father, blind with rage, drew a knife and stabbed his son over and over again. The first blow was sufficient, the murderous weapon having penetrated the heart. The unfortunate man fell to the earth, and in five minutes was a corpse. The unnatural father was scarcely moved by the terrible scene. He remarked, we are informed, that he was sorry it was THOMAS, as he liked him better than the rest of his sons. DONALDSON made no attempt to escape, and was taken in custody immediately. After DONALDSON struck the fatal blow, his son, before falling, struck him with the neck yoke of the wagon, after which the wretched man inflicted three desperate stabs. The Sheriff of Wood County started at noon yesterday to bring him to Perrysburg, where he will be confined until arraigned for the crime.

Occultation of Stars by the Moon.

On the 22d of August, between 11 o'clock P. M. and 5 A. M. of the 23d, no less than thirteen different stars will be occulted by the moon. Among this number, three are of the fourth, two of the fifth, three of the sixth, and the rest of the seventh and eighth magnitude.

The disappearance and reappearance of the fourth and fifth magnitude stars can readily be observed with an ordinary spy-glass, but the smaller stars will require greater optical power to show the phenomenon distinctly.

The first star occulted, which will be visible here, is of the seventh magnitude, and will disappear at 1:30 A. M., Dudley Observatory mean time. At 2:44 A. M. a double star of the fourth magnitude will be occulted, and will remain invisible about one hour. As the difference in the time of disappearance of the two components is only about one minute of time, it will be an interesting phenomenon to observe.

"H."

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, Aug. 13, 1867.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

HABEAS CORPUS—ENLISTMENT OF SOLDIERS—OATH AS TO AGE CONCLUSIVE—POWER OF OFFICER TO TAKE OATH—PRESUMPTION.

In the Matter of John Edward Cline on Habeas Corpus.—This was a *habeas corpus* to obtain the discharge of the petitioner from the army of the United States, in which he had enlisted, on the ground that he was a minor and enlisted without the consent of his parents, and was therefore illegally enlisted. The return to the writ made by Gen. Butterfield, General Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, set forth that Cline was regularly enlisted, and annexed to the return were certified copies of the enlistment papers, which showed that he was enlisted at Chicago on May 27, 1867, and took the regular oaths required, among which was an oath that he was twenty-two years old. The oaths were sworn to before J. Christopher, Captain Twenty-fifth United States Infantry. On the hearing on the return, evidence was offered to show that Cline was a minor, and did enlist without the consent of his parents, and the evidence was received by the Court subject to the decision of the Court as to its admissibility.

By the Court—The Act of Feb. 13, 1862, (12 U. S. Stats. at Large, p. 339, sec. 2,) provides that "the oath of enlistment taken by the recruit shall be conclusive as to his age." It is as conclusive and binding upon this Court as it is upon the recruit or upon the United States. The intent of Congress manifestly was that no evidence should be received to contradict a statement as to the age of the recruit contained in the oath taken by him on his enlistment. This view of the Act of 1862 was taken by Judge Daly in the case of George Rielly in the Court of Common Pleas, in the City of New-York, in March, 1867, and also by my predecessor, Judge Betts, in January, 1867, in the cases of Michael J. Connelly and John Jump. I am entirely satisfied that the view is a sound one. In the present case Cline swore in his oath of enlistment that he was not then a minor and no evidence is admissible to show that he was. An objection is taken to the validity of the enlistment of Cline on the ground that the act of June 12, 1858, sec. 3, does not authorize an officer of the army to administer the oath of enlistment to a recruit unless the services of a civil magistrate authorized to administer the same cannot be obtained, and that the act of Aug. 3, 1861, sec. 11, does not authorize an officer of the army to administer any oath except an oath of allegience, unless it appears that he could not obtain the attendance of a civil officer authorized by law to administer oaths, and that the return should show that the attendance of such civil officer could not be obtained.

It is a sufficient answer to this objection to say that the presumption is in favor of the regularity of the proceeding, when it appears that the oath was administered by the military officer; and that in such case the intendment is that the services of a civil magistrate could not be obtained, and the burden is upon the recruit to show that such services could be obtained, and not upon the United States to show that they could not be. In this case, nothing appears upon the subject, except what is shown upon the face of the enlistment papers.

The enlistment of Cline was in all respects regular, and he must be remanded to service under his proper military officer.

For the petitioner, Mr. Shearman; for the United States, Mr. Gardner.

In the matter of the Petition of James Stokes on Habeas Corpus.—This was a similar application to the preceding one. The petitioner, in addition to the evidence to show that he was under age and enlisted without the consent of his parents, offered also evidence to show that when he enlisted he stated that he was under age, and that he did not know the contents of the oath as to his age.

Held by the Court—That the weight of the evidence is that Stokes stated that he was over 21, and that he knew what he was signing when he took the oath. That the oath is conclusive and the enlistment regular.

Petitioner remanded.

For the petitioner, Judge Beebe; for the United States, Mr. Gardner.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 17, 1867.

$5,500	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	110⅞	2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	86
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111⅝	10	Fourth National	109
10,000	U. S. 6s.5-20s. C. '62, Small	113⅜	10	Cen. Nat. Bank	107⅛
550	do.	113⅜	50	Phenix Bank	105
6,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, '65 C.	110⅜	100	Adams Ex. Co.	74⅜
63,000	do.	110⅜	100	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	66⅜
9,000	do.	110⅞	100	Canton Co.	49
100,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '64	110	10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	150⅛
2,000	do.	110	35	do.	150
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '65, New Is.	108⅛	200	Mar. Min. Co.	10½
188,000	do.	108⅛	100	Cum. Coal Pr.	35
75,000	do.	108⅜	100	Atlantic Mail	112⅛
5,600	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65, New	108⅜	160	Pac. M. S. Co.	146⅞
10,600	U. S. 5s. 10-40s, R.	99⅞	400	do.	147
3,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 new iss.	108⅞	200	do. 2d call	146⅝
50,000	do.	108⅞	200	N. Y. Cen.	105⅛
23,000	do.	108⅝	100	do.	105⅝
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	102⅞	600	Chic. & R. I.	103⅛
2,500	do.	102⅞	200	do. s60	103⅛
1,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s. Sec. Series	107⅛	50	Erie R.	70⅜
2,000	Virginia 6s, new.	50⅛	400	do.	70⅜
2,000	Tenn. 6s. new	66	200	do.	70⅜
6,000	Tenn. 6s. ex-c	66	300	do. 2d call	70⅜
3,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	85	200	Hudson R.	123⅜
5,000	G. Wt. R. 2d M.	74⅛	100	Reading R.	105⅜
10,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st	88	700	M. S. & N. I.	82⅝
1,000	P.F.W.& C.1st M	105	100	do. b30	82⅞
4,000	Mor.&Essex 2d.	82	100	Cleve. & Pitts	93
			100	Chi. & N. W.	46⅜
			200	do. b30	46⅜
			400	C. & N. W. Pr.	70⅜
			200	do. b30	70⅞
			200	do.	70⅞
			22	New-Jersey Cen. R.	121
			200	Ind. & Cin.	81

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Adams Ex. Co.	75	100	Hud. Riv. R.	123⅜
30	Mer. U. Ex. $30 pd	78	100	do.	123⅜
20	Mariposa Pr.	20	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70⅝
200	Pacific Mail	146⅞	600	M. S. & N. I. R.	82⅜
100	do. b10	146⅞	200	do. b10	82⅜
100	do. b30	147	100	do. c	82⅜
100	do. b3	146⅞	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	123⅜
200	do. c	146⅞	100	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	103⅛
200	West. U. Tel.	45⅜	200	Chi. & N. W.	46⅜
200	do.	45⅜	300	do.	46⅜
100	do. b30	45⅝	100	do. b10	46⅜
800	Erie R.	70⅝	600	do.	46⅜
200	N. Y. Cen.	105⅛	100	do. b15	46⅜
300	do. c	105⅛	600	Chic. & N.W.Pr.	70⅜
100	do. s10	105⅛	200	do.	70⅜
500	Reading R.	105⅜	300	do. b3	70⅜
			100	P..F.W.& C.	105⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000	Ohio & M. C.	27⅜	600	Hud. R. R.	124
10,000	do.	27⅜	100	Reading R.	105⅜
5,000	do. s30	27⅜	1600	do. s60	104⅞
10,000	do. b3	27⅜	100	do. c	105⅛
100	Adams Ex. Co.	74⅜	300	do.	105⅛
100	do.	74⅜	200	Tol., W. & W.	50
20	Amer. Ex.	73	100	Mil. & St. Paul	50
200	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	146⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	68⅛
100	do. b15	146⅞	100	do.	68⅛
100	do.	146⅞	100	Chic. & N. W.	46⅞
100	do. b3	146⅞	1800	M. S. & N. I.	82⅞
100	do.	146⅞	100	do. b10	83
300	N. Y. Cen.	105⅛	200	do. c	82⅞
100	do. s5	105⅛	100	do. s15	82⅞
100	do. c	105⅛	600	do. b3	82⅞
1800	Erie R.	71⅛	500	do.	82⅞
600	do. s3	71⅛	800	Chic., R. I. & P.	103⅛
1200	do. c	71⅛	500	do. b30	103⅛
500	do.	71⅛	100	do. s10	103⅛
1300	do. b10	71⅛	100	do. b3	103⅛
3600	do.	71⅜	400	Chic. & N.W. Pf.	70⅜
400	do.	71⅜	800	West. U. Tel.	45⅝
100	do.	71⅜	100	do. b10	45⅜

MONDAY, Aug. 19—A. M.

The Import Trade of the port of New-York, during the past week, has been fairly active, especially in the line of Dry Goods and Groceries, in which a further revival of business has been noted. Prices, as a rule, have been well maintained, and holders have been confident of a brisk and remunerative Fall custom. The export trade of the port has been up to a full average. The falling off in the Cotton shipments, usual near the close of the cotton year, has been counterbalanced by a liberal increase in the outward movements in breadstuff and other articles of domestic produce. Tobacco, Naval Stores and Petroleum show handsomely on the weekly export lists. The weather and crop news from England is again favorable to our agricultural interests. Our own wheat harvest is about over, and in quality as well as quantity the yield, regarded as a whole, is all that could reasonably be expected. The growing Corn crop promises well, too, though the want of rain is rather severely felt in some sections of the far interior. The Cotton receipts at the port have been ahead of those of the preceding week, and an enlarged demand has been experienced in the local market. At the Produce Exchange Spring Wheat Flour, sound Wheat, Corn, Oats and Rye have been in lively request. Quite a vigorous speculative movement has been in progress in mixed Western Corn. The Pork speculation has been less determined. Choice grades of Butter have been advancing on a very light offering.

In the Money market the movement has been easy and uniform; borrowers, provided with acceptable collaterals, having found no difficulty in the way of negotiating, to the full extent of their requirements, at the minimum rates of the season, though toward the close some dread was entertained of an early and serious diminution of the supply of capital available for speculative and mercantile purposes, in view of the fact that the Western markets are now beginning to make free calls for currency to aid in pushing forwarded to the seaboard the enormous surplus of the harvest products. A little more firmness has been apparent in the Gold speculation, resulting in part from the active Customs drain which has averaged more than half a million a day through week. The specie exports have been limited, as the foreign exchanges have been too depressed to justify large shipments of treasure. The depression has been the result, in good measure, of the augmented offerings of starting drafts, representing, for the most part, the free outflow of American produce and securities. The exports of United States bonds, chiefly of the Five-twenty form, have been on a liberal scale. The public funds have held their own well all through the week on a good investment trade. The Stock market has been measurably free from excitement, the daily transactions having been moderate in amount, and indicative of no extraordinary fluctuations.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,673,114, against the total entries of $7,847,532 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,928,544, against $2,592,151 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $601,888, against $117,990 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $3,070,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 5,968 bales.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1867, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Aug. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$20,862,386	June	20,478,305
February	25,494,290	July	23,030,260
March	21,367,107	Aug. 10	5,977,654
April	25,361,583	Aug. 17	4,673,114
May	21,475,525		
Total since Jan. 1			$168,677,224
Against same date 1866			201,077,199
Decrease since Jan. 1			$32,399,975

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Aug. 1 by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

January	$13,448,647	June	$15,103,120
February	15,452,506	July	14,068,861
March	20,475,226	Aug. 7	1,615,177
April	17,863,596	Aug. 14	3,928,544
May	13,303,545		
Total since Jan. 1			$115,259,222
Against same date, 1866			125,673,869
Decrease since Jan. 1			$10,414,647
Gold, Aug. 17, 1867			140⅞ ℘ cent.
Gold, Aug. 18, 1866			149⅛ ℘ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since July 1:

January	$2,725,762	June	$6,724,272
February	2,124,161	July	13,519,894
March	1,891,141	Aug. 3	1,161,806
April	2,261,288	Aug. 10	413,381
May	9,043,154	Aug. 17	601,888
Total since Jan. 1			$40,463,742
Against same date 1866			52,374,438
Decrease since Jan. 1			$11,910,696

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,482,309	June	$2,782,316
February	1,739,898	July	2,679,712
March	1,913,973	Aug. 2	1,867,312
April	3,162,783	Aug. 12	1,171,944
May	1,194,879		
Total since Jan. 1			$18,995,126
Against same date 1866			24,283,721
Decrease since Jan. 1			$5,288,595

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$9,520,384	January	$7,486,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,832
March	12,198,039	March	2,830,576
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May	9,634,697	May	16,308,316
June	8,040,113	June	1,237,082
July	9,794,404	July	11,386,370
Aug. 3	1,110,000	Aug. 3	119,500
Aug. 10	2,746,000	Aug. 10	174,000
Aug. 17	3,070,000	Aug. 17	152,000
Total	$77,036,915	Total	$39,483,199
To date, 1866	86,436,966	To date, 1866	29,066,492

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	140⅞@141@140⅞
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅞@113⅞@113⅝
Consolidated 5-20s	108⅞@108⅞
First Series, 7-30s	108@107⅞
Seconds and Thirds, 7-30s10	107⅞@107⅞
U. S. 5 ℘ cents. 10-40s	102⅞@ —
New-York Central	105@104⅞@105⅞@105⅛
New York and Erie	70@69⅞@71⅞@ 70⅞
Rock Island	103@101⅞@103⅞@103⅛
Michigan Southern	81⅞@81@82⅞@ 82⅞
Hudson River	120@124⅞@124
Northwestern	47⅞@ 46⅞
Fort Wayne and Chicago	105⅞@105⅞@105⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	94⅞@92⅞@ 93
Reading	105⅞@104⅞@105⅞
Northwestern Preferred	70⅞@69⅞@ 70⅞
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	27⅞@27⅞@ 27⅞
Mariposa Preferred	21⅞@ 19⅞
Cleveland and Toledo	124@122 @123
Pacific Mail	145⅞@146⅞
Western Union Telegraph	45⅞@ 45⅞
St. Paul Preferred	67⅞@ 66

Money closed up easily on Saturday for all responsible borrowers at 3@4 ℘ cent. on call to the leading Government and Stock Exchange firms. Best discounts were current at 6@6½ ℘ cent. ℘ annum. With the increasing activity in commercial circles, the supply of business paper is being steadily augmented. The Treasury Office closed the week on a cash balance of $135,284,162, against $129,087,202 last Saturday, showing an increase, during the week, of $6,196,960. This increase nearly equals the loss of the City Banks, in their legal tender reserve line, which will appear cut down about $6,500,000 on the return to-day. The falling off is traceable, in the main, to the presentation at the Sub-Treasury of matured Compound-interest Notes, chiefly of the August 1864 series, for redemption. The cash disbursed in liquidation of the retired notes consists in about equal proportions of plain Legal Tender, and National Bank Notes. The Office reports the week's redemptions of the August Compounds at $4,123,000. The City Banks will further show a reduction of about $5,000,000 in their deposit averages, chiefly through the withdrawal of country bank funds, for crop-moving purposes. The specie hoard of the City banks will exhibit an increase of about half a million.

Gold was firmer on Saturday, on a more active speculative and customs call. The dealings ranged from 140⅞ to 141, closing at 140⅞. The export movement was light, having been, for the day, only $269,846, and for the week, $601,888. The Customs of the port yielded very liberally during the week—a full half million a day—the aggregate for the week having been $3,070,000. The coin-interest disbursements of the Government office for the week were only $152,000. Foreign Exchange was dull from the closing of the mails. Rates were barely steady on a fair offering of bills.

Business in the Public Funds was on a moderate scale on Saturday, and at essentially unaltered prices. The bulk of the demand was satisfied by noon, and thenceforward to the close of office hours, the market was very quiet and rather less buoyant. Seven-thirties of the matured August series were converted through the Sub-Treasury to a fair amount. The heaviest day's business in this line, however, was that of Friday, when the conversions exceeded two and a quarter millions.

In the Railway and Miscellaneous list, quite a lively trade for Saturday was reported, and up to the early afternoon prices were decidedly buoyant. The latest dealings, however, were indicative of weakness, under some pressure to realize, in apprehension of an impending adverse change in the money market.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅞	102⅞	N. West Pref.	70	70⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅞	113⅞	Rock Island	103⅞	103⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅞	108⅞	Fort Wayne	105⅞	105⅞
N. Y. Central	105⅛	105⅛	W. U. Telegraph	45⅞	45⅞
Erie	70⅞	70⅞	Cumberland	36	35⅞
Hudson	123⅞	124	Mariposa, Pref.	20⅞	19⅞
Reading	105⅞	105⅞	St. Paul Pref.	66	66
Mich. Southern	82⅞	82⅞	Pacific Mail	146⅞	146⅞
Pittsburgh	93⅞	93	Toledo & Wabash	49⅞	49⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	65⅞	66	American Gold	140⅞	140⅞
Northwest	46	46⅞	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the latest call of the Government Department Stock Exchange:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	137	5-20 cou., 1867	108⅞
6 ℘ cent., 1868	126	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1871	116
6 ℘ cent. coupon, 1868	136⅛	5 ℘ cent., coup., 1871	117
6 ℘ cent., reg., 1881	110⅞	Ind. coupon, 1871	116
500 & 1,000, '81	111⅞	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1874	108⅞
5-20, reg., 1862	108⅞	5 ℘ cent. cou., 1874	110⅞
5-20 cou., small	113⅞	End. cou., 1874	108⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	113⅞	10-40 reg.	99⅞
5-20 cou. 1864	110⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅞
5-20, reg., 1865	110⅞	7-30 1st series	107⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	110⅞	7-30 2d series	107⅞
5-20 cou., 1865, new iss.	108⅞	7-30 3d series	107⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c. 1870	103⅞	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	100
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	103⅞	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100
N. Y. 6 ℘c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Illinois coupon 6s 1877	100
N. Y. 6 ℘c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Illinois coupon 6s 1879	100
N. Y. 6 ℘c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Y. 6 ℘c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Indiana 5 ℘ ct. War Lo	93
N. Y. 6 ℘c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., 1868	66⅞
N. Y. 6 ℘c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	67⅞
N. Y. 5 ℘c. B'y loan, 1874	93	Tennessee 6s, new bds	65⅞
N. Y. 5 ℘c. B'y loan, 1875	93	Tennessee 6s, new bds	62
N. Y. City 6 ℘ c. 1876	100⅞	Virginia 6s, ex c.	50
N. Y. City 6 ℘ c. '67	100⅞	Virginia 6s, new bonds	50⅞
Brooklyn 6 ℘ c. w. l.	92⅞	Georgia 6s	73
J. C. 6 ℘ c. Water loan	92⅞	North Car. 6s	68
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	100	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	55
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	102	Missouri 6s	102⅞
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	99⅞	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	90
Illinois reg., 1860	99⅞	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	102⅞
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	California 7s	125
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	100	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	127	Metropolitan	131
Merchants'	118	People's	135
America	140	Nassau	107
City	260	Shoe and Leather	111
Phenix	104	St. Nicholas	102
Tradesmen's	137	Park	150
Seventh Ward	109	Central National	107⅛
State of New-York	108	Fourth National	108⅛
Commerce	118	Ninth National	105
Ocean	104	Tenth National	106
Bank of North Am's	107	Oriental	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91⅞	Tol. & W. 2d M.	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	92	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	69
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103⅞	Tol. W. & W'n. S. F.	80
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	92	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	95
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	88	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	90
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	86	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93	74⅞
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	104⅞	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	111	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	91⅞
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	92	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	100⅞
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Mich. S. & N.I. S. F'd 7 ℘c.	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98⅞
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo	105	Cleve. & P. 3d M., Con.	89
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	83	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72⅞
Chic. & N West. 1st M.	85	Peninsula R. R. bonds	84
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	98	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	50
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96
Tol. & Wab. 1st Mort.	90		

The aggregate amount of imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Aug. 16, 1867, was $2,841,311.

Saturday's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $509,000; Gold Notes, $75,000; total receipts, $3,942,074 93; total payments, $2,252,665 07; balance, $135,284,162 03.

Government received $3,264,910 from internal revenue last week, and $33,028,625 since July 1, 1867. The Department issued last week $82,380 in National Bank, and $448,189 in fractional currency. It redeemed and destroyed $255,958 of old and worn out fractional currency. The grand total issue of National Bank currency, thus far, has been $303,653,876. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn out notes, amounting to $4,655,015, leaving in actual circulation at this date, $298,988,861. The amount of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the National Banks to date, is as follows: For circulating notes, $340,649,500; for deposits of public money, $38,787,950; total, $379,437,450. The amount of large notes forwarded to the Assistant Treasurer at New York was $2,000,000, and to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston $1,000,000; small notes (ones and twos) to the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, $50,000—total $3,050,000.

From Chicago, Aug. 15, we learn that

"There was again an active demand for money, and the market is gradually working closer. The country banks did not check to the same extent as was noticed yesterday, but this was fully made up for in the demands of the commission merchants, who were eager applicants for currency to send to their interior correspondents. Some of the banks received remittances this morning from New-York, and several others telegraphed for the same. The mercantile demands for discounts continue very moderate. New-York funds were again very flat, and we heard of no sales between banks at better than 1-10 discount. The counter rates are ⅛@1-10 discount buying and par selling."

Relative to the successful funding, by the time of maturity, of the first or August, 1864, issue of the great national Seven-Thirty loan—an issue which originally amounted to three hundred millions, out of a grand total of $830,000,000 of all three series of Seven-Thirties marketed, chiefly through the Government Loan Agency of Mr. JAY COOKE—the *Financial Chronicle*, of Saturday, has the following remarks:

"On Thursday the first series of Seven-thirty three year notes fell due, and it is a gratifying illustration of the public approval of Mr. MCCULLOCH's management for anticipating their payment and conversion into bonds, that only about ten millions are now outstanding, as the holders of 290 millions have already accepted the very liberal offers of the Secretary and have passed their notes into the Treasury on the terms he has proposed heretofore. It cannot be denied that to the Treasury and to the public these terms were equally advantageous, first, because they have saved the Treasury from a heavy demand for currency, which would have embarrassed its operations and overloaded the money market; and secondly, because the holders of the Seven-thirties have received for every $100 they lent the Government a handsome premium in cash, or else have exchanged their notes for a gold-bearing bond worth that premium in the market. To meet the wants of the holders of the outstanding ten millions, the following notice has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 13, 1867.

The privilege of converting Seven-thirty notes falling due on the 15th inst. into Five-twenty bonds bearing date the 1st day of July, 1867, will be extended to the 15th day of September next. All notes of this issue which shall not have been presented for conversion by the day last named will be paid on presentation at the Treasury of the United States, and at the offices of Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, in currency.

HUGH McCULLOCH.

During the last two days quite a number of the holders of the August Seven-thirties, as we are informed, have presented them for payment at par, as they did not wish to change them for bonds. Government offers two options, namely, the payment of the Seven-thirties in cash at par, or else their conversion into Five-Twenty gold-bearing bonds. The latter option, as will be seen by reference to the notice we copy above, will expire on the 15th of September, after which date the holders of Seven-Thirty notes will not be able to claim a bond in exchange, but will be paid off the principal at par with interest to the date of payment. * * * *

We cannot dismiss the consideration of the first series of Seven-thirties, which will soon disappear from the schedule of the public debt, without congratulating Mr. MCCULLOCH on the success of this part of his machinery for funding. We well remember the pressure for money which embarrassed the National Treasury toward the close of 1864, when the issue of these notes first began; and we remember, too, that by Seven-Thirties, and by other similar means, we raised in the fiscal year, without injury to business or trouble in the money market, the prodigious sum of $1,800,000,000 for the support of the public credit, being a larger amount than was ever produced in the same space of time from loans and taxes by any nation in the world."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Western half of the GREAT NATIONAL TRUNK LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT—being constructed with the aid and supervision of the United States Government, is destined to be one of the most important and valuable railroads in the world, as it is the sole link of communication between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Basin, and the principal portion of the main-stem line between the two oceans. It commences at Sacramento, on the tidal waters of the Western Ocean, and crosses the richest portions of California, Nevada, and the Mining Territories of the Far-West, and will ultimately extend from San Francisco to Salt Lake. The General Government, by becoming a joint investor in the magnificent enterprise, and by waiving its first lien in favor of the First Mortgage Bondholders, in effect, invites the coöperation of private capitalists, and has carefully guarded their interests against all ordinary contingencies.

The Central Pacific Railroad enjoys all the grants, franchises and subsidies conferred by the Pacific Railroad Acts of Congress upon the other parts of the through line, and has, in addition, several special, exclusive advantages applicable only to the Western Half.

I. The Company has been assisted by grants of money, credit, &c., from the State and chief cities of California, amounting to $3,000,000 in gold; *besides the Government subsidy of $35,000 per mile* upon the completion of the 726 miles between Sacramento and Salt Lake City, or $25,520,000 in all, not including 10,000,000 acres of the public lands, along the line of their road.

II. *The hardest and costliest part of its construction has been successfully overcome* within the first 150 miles. In a few weeks the track will be completed entirely across the Sierra Nevadas, after which progress to Salt Lake will be easy and rapid.

III. The local business alone of this road establishes its complete financial success, independently of the vast through traffic which must pass over it. The gross earnings for the months of June and July, upon the 94 miles open for business, were *upward of $297,000 in gold*, of which *four-fifths* were net earnings.

IV. It can have no competition, but will carry besides its own lucrative local traffic, the *whole volume of through business* which is shared among its Eastern connections and their branches.

V. Its *revenues are collected in specie*, and its transportation rates are three-fold those of the best Eastern lines. The company offer for sale their

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS,

INTEREST and PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN in New-York City. These Bonds, authorized by Act of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same amount only as the Bonds granted by the Government, and represent, in all cases, the *first lien* upon a completed, equipped and productive railroad, in which have been invested Government subsidies, stock subscriptions, donations, surplus earnings, &c.; and which is worth more than three times the amount of First Mortgage Bonds which can be issued upon it. The agreement of this Company to pay principal and interest of their Bonds in coin, being made under the Special Contract Law of California, authorizing and inforcing contracts to pay gold, *is legally binding*.

They cost 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1, added, in currency, and bear SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD—at which rate they yield 8½ per cent. on the investment.

Conversions of Government Securities into Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds now *realize for the holders more than twelve per cent. advantage*, with the same rate of interest.

The exchange is effected at the following rates to-day, (Aug. 9.) Of course these figures are subject to slight variations from day to day:

Receive U. S. 6s, 1881, Reg'd, and pay difference	$158 59
Receive U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupon, and pay difference	163 59
Receive U. S. 5-20, '62, Reg'd, and pay difference	143 59
Receive U. S. 5-20, '62, Coupon, and pay difference	183 59
Receive U. S. '64, Coupon, and pay difference	148 59
Receive U. S. 5-20, '65, Coupon, and pay difference	153 59
Receive U. S. 5-20, '65, new, Coup., and pay diff'e	132 34
Receive U. S. 5-20, '67, Coupon, and pay difference	132 34
Receive U. S. 10-40, Coupon, and pay difference	73 59
Receive U. S. 7.30s, 1st Series, and pay difference	158 59
Receive U. S. 7.30s, 2d Series, and pay difference	132 09
Receive U. S. 7.30s, 3d Series, and pay difference	126 09

on each one thousand.

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally, and by FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., of whom descriptive Pamphlets may be obtained.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 8 bbls. Ashes, 5,640 bbls. Flour, 265 bags Corn Meal, 9,675 bushels Wheat, 202,518 bushels Corn, 8,211 bushels Barley, 10,350 bushels Oats, 182 packages Cut Meats, 150 packages Lard, 3,406 bbls. Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue quiet to-day, at $9 25 for Pots, and $12@$12 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock, 225 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in demand and steady, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, at 18½c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand since our last at uniform prices. Middling grades closed at 28½c.@30½c. ℘ lb., on sales and resales of 1,850 bales against receipts of 105 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts this week	5,968
Receipts last week	4,294
Receipts preceding week	6,862
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	416,353
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	640,127
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	476
Exports since Jan. 1	344,372
Exports since Sept. 1	466,576
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	462,927
Estimated stock on hand here	55,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,857,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,556,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	117,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand and really desirable lots, especially of Spring Wheat brands, have again improved slightly in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 18,450 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7 50@$8 40; very poor to good extra State at $8 85@$10 85; good to choice extra State at $10 75@$11 85; poor to good shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio at $9 50 @$11 20 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 50@$8 40
Extra State	8 85@11 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 90@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 50@11 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25@13 75
Extra Genesee	12 00@13 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00@15 00

Southern Flour is in less demand at former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., at $10 50@$14 25 for new, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in fair request at from $7@$9 25 for inferior to very choice ℘ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in more demand at $5 55 for City, $5 50 for Western, $5 75 for State and Jersey, and on private terms for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 850 bbls. and sacks, at $12 50@$14 50 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more actively sought after and has been on the advance. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels, including new White Michigan at $2 50@$2 65; Amber do. at $2 30@$2 35; Amber Ohio at $2 35; No. 3 to No. 2 Spring at $2@$2 15; White Genesee at $2 50; Amber State at $2 30@$2 35; White Southern at $2@$2 50; Amber do. at $2 20@$2 37½; White California at $2 80 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in brisk demand to-day, opening very firmly, continuing so up to about noon, and thenceforward to the close of business hours, steadily advancing in price so that each successive sale indicated an increasingly strong and buoyant market. The inquiry was mainly speculative: Sales have been reported since our last of 265,000 bushels, at $1 09@$1 14½ for poor to extra Mixed Western afloat and in store, closing at $1 12@$1.14; $1 05@$1 11 for unsound and damp, and $1 15@$1 21 for Yellow and White Western and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been scarce and wanted; sales 2,100 bushels Canada at $1 60 ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been in less demand at drooping prices. We quote: New Western at from 81c.@93c. for the whole range of sound here, and 77c.@81c. for unsound; State at 93c.@94c.; new Jersey and Southern, 70c. @92c., as in quality; sales 56,000 bushels, part to arrive. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 24 hours prior to 10:30 A. M., Friday, Aug. 16, 1867: John Garrison, Syracuse, wheat; Handy Andy, Oswego; corn; Etta, Buffalo, corn; Cahinanchus, Oswego, corn; Alice Hooker, Buffalo, corn; Suffield, Buffalo, corn; Frank Bachelor, Buffalo, corn; Anna Van Buren, Oswego, corn; E. A. Holt, Lockport, flour, &c.; Geo. W. Depuy, Buffalo, corn; City Bank, Oswego, corn; D. W. Stewart, Buffalo, corn; Horicon, Buffalo, corn; George B. Sloan, Oswego, wheat; Aubry, Buffalo, corn; Katie, Buffalo, corn; Great North, Buffalo, corn; W. C. Thurston, Buffalo, corn; Kate, Buffalo, corn; Melissa, Buffalo, corn; J. S. Sanford, Buffalo, corn; G. H. Deming, Buffalo, wheat; B. Van Alstyne, Buffalo, corn; State of New-York, Buffalo, corn; Nancy, Oswego, corn; Daniel R. White, Buffalo, corn.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the second week in August, in the years 1866 and 1867, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1866	6,100	127,500	1,195,000	19,100
1867	6,100	13,600	1,181,000	10,100
Decrease	....	113,900	64,000	9,000

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 15th of August, inclusive, during the years 1866 and 1867, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1866	114,400	1,490,500	12,681,200	124,400
1867	70,800	330,000	6,814,300	45,200
Decrease	43,600	1,160,500	5,816,900	79,200

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease of 277,500 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th of August in the years indicated:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Canal opened	May 1.	May 1.	May 6
Flour barrels	335,100	114,400	70,800
Wheat, bushels	3,637,800	1,499,500	330,000
Corn, bushels	4,976,700	12,681,200	6,814,300
Barley, bushels	168,200	124,400	42,500
Oats, bushels	4,934,300	4,866,000	1,798,760
Rye, bushels	198,500	528,300	126,200
Malt, bushels	278,900	139,700	143,500
Beef, bbls	7,190	100	....
Pork, bbls	14,150	9	670
Bacon, lbs	1,258,160	....	....
Butter, lbs	49,100	40,000	19,400
Lard, lbs	1,750,400	57,000	415,100
Cheese, lbs	1,108,500	130,500	230,200
Wool, lbs	219,300	133,200	75,800

HAY—North River bale continues in good request and firm at 90c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 40@$1 60 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw is in fair demand at $1@$1 20 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, including American crop of 1866 at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 16,149 hides; sales, 16,018 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEITZEL & WEIDMEYER, 10,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½@25 lbs., 21c.@21½c. gold, usual selection; 1,228 Tobacco, 18 lbs., on private terms; 1,100 Aspinwall, 20@22 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 Texas, 21@23 lbs., on private terms; 690 Wet Salted Rio Grande Ox, 52 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Slaughter Ox, 70 lbs., on private terms. Stock in importers' hands: 163,300 Dry Hides, (same time in 1866, 140,100,) 1,500 Wet Salted Hides, and 125 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 129,900 Buenos Ayres, &c.; 13,000 Montevideo, &c.; 4,600 Rio Grande; 3,000 Aspinwall and San Juan; 8,800 Tampico and Matamoras; 4,000 Texas and New-Orleans; 125 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, and 1,500 Wet Salted Falkland Islands.

LEATHER—Sole has yielded slightly in price, especially Hemlock Tanned, on a moderate business. The week's receipts have been 50,000 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands, 54c.@55c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 60c.@61½c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $4@$10 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25 @$4; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 82c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 35; Lard Oil at 95c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 27@$1 34 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate demand at 17c.@17½c. for Crude; 12c.@13c. for Crude in bulk; 26c.@31c. for Refined, in bond; and 47c.@48c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been comparatively dull and heavy to-day. Sales since our last of 4,300 bbls., in lots, at $23 12@$23 25 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 15 cash; $22 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 for Prime, and $22 75 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 10½c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@16½c., for Hams, ℘ lb.; sales equal to 118 pkgs. Bacon is quiet to-day. Lard is in demand at former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 630 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Beef is very dull at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 145 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Beef Hams continue quiet at $39@$40 ℘ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 26c.@40c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@30c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in fair request at 6c.@13c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ℘ lb	35 @40
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ℘ lb	35 @38
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ℘ lb	32 @33
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ℘ lb	28 @30
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ℘ lb	27 @30
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ℘ lb	28 @30
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ℘ lb	25 @28
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ℘ lb	22 @25
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ℘ lb	16 @22
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ℘ lb	15 @20
Grease Butter, original packages, ℘ lb	10 @13

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb	13 @14
Factory Dairies, Fair, ℘ lb	11 @12½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb	11 @12
Farm Dairies, Fair, ℘ lb	10 @11
Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb	6 @ 8

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand and buoyant. Sales since our last 1,020 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 260 boxes Havana, part at 11¾c.@13c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at from 14c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 82,500 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12c.; 43,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13½c., and 38,500 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 250 bbls. Western, in bond, at 35c.@36c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 150 tcs. Lard on private terms. For London—850 bbls. Resin at 2s. ℘ 280 lbs. For Antwerp—500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ℘ 280 lbs.; 600 tcs. Lard at 22s. 6d. ℘ ton; 25 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. ℘ hhd. For Bremen—1,400 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ℘ 280 lbs.; 400 tcs. Lard at 22s. 6d. ℘ ton. For a Continental port, direct, a Norwegian bark, with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum on private terms.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 17—P. M.

FLOUR is in fair demand; market steady; sales 500 bbls. Red at $10 50; 50 bbls. Amber Illinois at $11 50; 500 bbls. at $10@$10 25 for Spring; $12@$12 50 for White. RYE FLOUR—100 bbls. at $7 37½. WHEAT—Market nearly bare; new White Michigan offered at $2 35. CORN advanced 2c.; sales 80,000 bushels at $1 01@$1 02 for No. 2 mixed Western—asking $1 03 in the afternoon. OATS—small sales new Western at 75c. RYE nominal at $1 25. Old MESS PORK, LARD, HIGHWINES, all unchanged. FREIGHTS—11c. for Corn to New-York. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels; Flour, 3,300 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,500 bushels; Corn, 110,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR steady; the demand exceeds the supply; sales 2,100 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring, $11 50 for Red Winter, and $12 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT scarce and quiet. CORN dull and unchanged; sales 8,000 bushels Illinois at $1 04. OATS scarce and nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 50 ℘ 100 lbs. MILLFEED lower. SHORTS, $18@$20. SHIPSTUFFS, $26@$27 ℘ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS lower on grain; Corn 7½c. to New-York. Lumber $3 75 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 60c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—15,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 2,000,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—23,000 bushels Corn, 1,840,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR steady and firm for Choice Spring Extra, at $9 50@$10 25. WHEAT unsettled and 5c.@10c. lower on Winter grades, and 4c.@5c. lower on No. 1 Spring; sales, No. 1 Red at $2 15@$2 17, and No. 2 at $2 12½. CORN active; sales at 97½c.@98½c. for No. 1, and 93½c.@94½c. for No. 2. OATS dull and unsettled; sales at 53½c. for No. 1 and 52½c. for No. 2. RYE active, and advanced 7c.@9c.; sales at $1 15@$1 20 for No. 1, and $1 09@$1 17 for No. 2. BARLEY quiet at 96c. for No. 2, in store. MESS PORK, $23@$23 50. LARD, 12½c. LIVE HOGS dull, and declined 15c.@20c.: sales at $6 35@$6 65 for fair to good; Illinois, $6 50. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat, 144,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 152,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR firm but demand moderate; Family, $10@$10 50; Extra, $9@$9 50; Superfine, $8@$8 50. WHEAT firm. No. 1 Red, $2 15; White, $2 25. CORN firm and scarce at 85c.@88c. for No. 1. OATS dull, with no buyers at over 57c. RYE steady at $1. COTTON firm; Middling, 26½c. WHISKY in fair demand; sales at 30c. PORK dull and nominal, at $23 50. BULK MEATS in demand 11c.@13c., but held at 11½c.@13½c. BACON—little doing; quoted 12½c.@14½c.@14¾c. LARD—sales at 12c. BUTTER and CHEESE unchanged. SUGAR and COFFEE firm at full prices. FLAXSEED in good demand at $2 10. GOLD 140⅜. MONEY MARKET closed at 8@10 ℘ cent.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 17.

COTTON firm; stock and demand light. COFFEE dull: Rio nominal and unchanged. FLOUR—Receipts light; holders firm since the freshet; demand light and no quotable change in prices. WHEAT steady; receipts small; good and prime Red and White, $2 40@$2 50; inferior lots range under $2. CORN scarce; White, $1 08@$1 12; Yellow, $1 16@$1 18. RYE, $1 25@$1 40. PROVISIONS steady; Bulk Meats, 14½c. for Clear Rib, and 15c. for Bacon Shoulders, 15½c.@15¾c. for Rib Sides, and 16½c.@16½c. for Clear Rib. MESS PORK and LARD unchanged. SUGAR quiet and unchanged. WHISKY dull, nominal and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 17.

COTTON market dull; 150 bales Low Middling at 26c.@26½c.: receipts 198 bales; imports 2,825 bales. Superfine FLOUR $8 25@$8 50. CORN dull and weaker; mixed $1@$1 05; white $1 10; choice white $1 12@$1 15. OATS firm at 60c. There is no movement in PROVISIONS. Gold, 139½@140. Sterling Exchange and Checks on New York unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 17.

TOBACCO—Sales 60 hhds. at $8 80@$16 75 for light Lugs and medium Leaf. FLOUR, $7@$10 75. WHEAT, $1 90@$2 05. CORN, in bulk, shelled, 83c.@84c. OATS, 50c.@60c., in bulk. MESS PORK, $23 75. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c. COTTON, 24c.@25c. KENTUCKY BAGGING, 23c.@25c. HEMP ROPE, 8c.@11c. WHISKY—Raw nominal at 30c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Saturday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR from White Wheat, $11; from Amber, $10 60. WHEAT advanced 2c.@3c.; receipts to-day 32,000 bushels. White Michigan $2 25@$2 26; Amber $2 14@$2 15; No. 1 Spring $1 95, and No. 2 at $1 87½. CORN 3c. better; receipts to-day 7,000 bushels: sales at $1 02@$1 05 for No. 1, and 97c.@98c. for No. 2. OATS declining; receipts 13,000 bushels: sales at 65c. for No. 1, and 63c.@64c. for No. 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 17.

COTTON steady; Middling Uplands 28½c.; Middling Orleans, 29½c. FLOUR in improved demand; Superfine $7 50; Spring Extra $10 50. WHEAT steady; sales 3,000 bushels; Spring Red $2 35; White $2 65. CORN in fair demand; Yellow $1 22; Mixed Western $1 18. OATS 75c. for new, and 90c. for old. WHISKY nominal.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR quiet at $10 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull at $1 80 for No. 2 and $1 89 for No. 1 New Wheat. OATS dull at 58c. CORN dull at 94c. RECEIPTS—500 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—500 bbls. Flour. No Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Aug. 17.

WHEAT dull but unchanged; sales of No. 1 at $2 15 and No. 2 at $2 06. CORN steady and unchanged; sales at 95c.@96c. OATS; sales, 4,000 bushels; quoted at 66c. RYE and BARLEY unchanged. PETROLEUM dull and nominal at 25c., in bond.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 17.

COTTON firm at 27½c.@28c. CORN, $1 05@$1 10. OATS, 57c.@60c. FLOUR—Extra, $9@$9 25. PORK, $26. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.@14c.; clear sides, 16c.@17c. LARD, 13½c.@14c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Aug. 17.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 53c.; RESIN steady, at $2 25@$7 25.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Aug. 17.

COTTON—sales 200 bales; market firm: low Middlings, 25c. receipts, 24 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 17.

COTTON market is dull and prices lower; sales 26 bales Middlings, at 26c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 17.

COTTON quiet and steady; sales 150 bales Middlings, at 27 c.; receipts 296 bales.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh Edwards, James Dunn, G. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytynge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mr. W. J. Florence, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. E. Lamb.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Mr. Jas. H. Taylor, Mr. George Becks, Mr. J. W. Coggswell, Miss Minnie Monk, Miss Jennie Gourlay, Miss Adah Monk.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MAZEPPA. Miss Leo Hudson and her trained horse Black Bess.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, MOTHER GOOSE AND HER GOLDEN EGG. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DIAVOLO; OR, NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches by Ocean Telegraph to last evening.

An alliance between France and Austria is now deemed not only possible but probable.

One of McCormick's reaping machines was recently tried in presence of the Emperor Napoleon. His Imperial Majesty was so well satisfied with the working of the contrivance that he at once purchased three to be used on his private farm.

The United States ships of war *Franklin*, *Ticonderoga* and *Frolic*, forming the United States squadron, under command of Admiral Farragut, arrived at Cronstadt from Stettin on the evening of the 16th inst.

The British ship-of-war *Serapis* left Portsmouth on Friday for Ireland, whence she will take a regiment of the national troops to Quebec, Canada.

The English Parliament will be prorogued on Wednesday next, the 21st inst.

The rain-storms still continue throughout Great Britain, and it is thought that the crops have suffered extensively in some districts.

The general election for members of the new Parliament of North Germany will take place on Saturday, Aug. 31.

GENERAL.

Our Havana correspondence contains an account of the suicide of a young American girl, shooting herself with a revolver while at a supper with some friends. No cause is assigned, except that her lover had left her. The Submarine Cable is expected to work a complete change in commercial transactions, and may lead to the abolishing of the blackmail tax of four per cent. now levied on all sales on the wharf by a combination of produce dealers. The establishment of a commercial exchange is also spoken of. A free academy for the musical education of Cubans has been established in Havana. Our correspondent also gives an account of theatrical matters for the coming season, and describes the first theatrical performance given in Havana in the year 1598, when the actors had to repeat the performance, after the audience had been threatened with being placed in the stocks by order of the Governor, owing to their noisy behavior.

A dispatch from Omaha represents that a battle lasting six hours, had been fought between 500 Sioux warriors and 200 Pawnee scouts, in the employment of the Government. The latter succeeded in routing their opponents. The report is not vouched for by any competent authority. The new Indian Commission had arrived at Omaha, and after holding a secret session, had proceeded further West. A duel between Gen. McCall and a citizen named Edgar, had been prevented at Fort Harker by the arrest of the parties by the commanding officer of the post.

In the Constitutional Convention, Saturday, after the introduction of several resolutions which were lost, the Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the article relative to banking and other corporations. The question pending was upon the motion of Mr. A. J. Parker, declaring that no railroad corporations whose aggregate capital exceeds $15,000,000 shall be allowed to consolidate. After considerable debate, which was generally participated in, the Committee rose and reported progress, after which the Convention adjourned to Monday morning.

Late Mexican news announce that the Liberals who were banished by the Empire, and who are now residing in Martinique, are suffering, and unable to return for want of means. The United States Consul at Vera Cruz reports the city to be unusually healthy, and that the Tahapa River now furnishes the Vera Cruzians with good water. A Liberal newspaper, called the *Cinco de Mayo*, has been fined $300 for publishing an article displeasing to the Governor of Michoacan. The Minister-of-War, Mejia, continued ill.

The National Labor Congress meets in Chicago to-day. Its sessions will probably continue until the middle of next week. A large attendance, embracing many representatives of the South, is expected to be present.

LOCAL.

A patch on the boiler of the Fort Lee steamer *Palisade* blew out yesterday morning, as the boat was leaving her dock at the foot of Spring-street. An alarm of fire soon spread, and a scene of intense excitement occurred when the five hundred persons on board struggled to escape from the steamer. Two men plunged overboard, and were subsequently picked up. No one else sustained any injury beyond the fright. The damage to the steamer was very slight.

At the Court of Special Sessions on Saturday Justice Kelly disposed of a calendar of fifty cases, none of which were of any unusual interest to the public. Of these there were for petit larceny, 33; assault and battery, 13; selling obscene prints, 1; picking pockets, 1; misdemeanor, 1, and violating Health Law, 1.

The number of deaths recorded at the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the week ending Aug. 17 is 640, a decrease of 68 from the number reported the previous week, and 108 less than for the corresponding week of the previous year.

A fire occurred last night at No. 140½ Broad-street, the flames extending to three or four adjoining buildings, and resulting in a damage of $18,000 on buildings and contents. Nearly all of the burned structures are frame buildings.

Portions of the cabin, &c., of the steam tug *Adelia* were picked up yesterday off Coney Island Point. It is supposed that the boiler of the tug exploded, and that she sunk with all hands.

The complaint against McCoffray for keeping a gambling-house on Broadway, also a similar complaint against John C. Heenan, was dismissed on the merits of the case on Saturday. It was held that the evidence was insufficient to hold the accused.

Gold closed on Saturday at 140⅛. Exchange dull. Government Securities about steady. Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks opened more firmly, but closed in favor of buyers. Produce and Merchandise were in fair demand. Flour, Wheat and Corn were again dearer. Pork was lower. Cotton firm. Freights were inactive.

The Attack on Gen. Grant.

The *Tribune* renews its attack on Gen. Grant. Under the pretence of inquiry, it indulges in misrepresentation; feigning friendship, it assails him with falsehood. The excuse for the proceeding is as dishonest as the argument with which it is supported. Our contemporary assumes that Gen. Grant is before the country as a candidate for the Presidency, and thereupon undertakes to show that he is not entitled to the confidence of the Republican Party. It assumes his occupancy of a position, and then goes on to insinuate that he ought not to be trusted. The manner in which the assault is conducted is as dishonest as the motive which dictates it. The vocabulary of Wendell Phillips has been ransacked for phrases suited to the occasion. Gen. Grant is by implication sneered at as "a deaf and dumb candidate;" "one of the uniformed Sphynxes—sashed and girded statues." "Silence and uncertainty," we are told, "rest like a pall over the name of Grant;" his "recent record" is pointed at as damnatory; and he is called upon to make a speech that shall please the *Tribune*, or surrender all hope of becoming a Republican President.

In this course there is indecency as well as impertinence. Gen. Grant has not announced himself a candidate for the Presidency. A very large proportion of the people look upon him as the man to whom the country may most advantageously intrust the completion of the work of reconstruction; but personally he has done nothing to encourage his own nomination, or even to render certain his acceptance if nominated. All this talk about his "position," and the necessity of declaring his opinions explicitly, is sheer folly and impudence. The time to discuss his Presidential aspirations will not come until he is formally known to entertain them. His acceptability as a candidate on the Republican platform will be a fair subject of discussion when he seeks Republican votes, and not till then. Meanwhile the *Tribune* forgets that Gen. Grant is a soldier, not a politician. As commander of the army of the United States his business is to superintend the military affairs of the Republic, to maintain the efficiency of its soldiers, and if need be to lead them on to victory; not to travel over the land, hobnobbing with politicians, organizing cliques to operate in the nominating Convention, and making speeches to applauding crowds. The *Tribune* might see no special impropriety in a career of that sort, and indeed a precedent for it might be found in the political journeyings of a distinguished judicial officer, whose pretensions our contemporary is known to favor. But the country looks at these matters from a different point of view. The spectacle afforded by the Chief-Justice was humiliating enough, though intelligible considering the active political life which preceded his elevation to the Bench. For Gen. Grant no such excuse would be available. As a soldier, he disdains the arts of the demagogue. As the first soldier in the country, his honor and duty alike remove him from the foul atmosphere of partisan intrigue, and disincline him from that passion for speechmaking which Wendell Phillips and the *Tribune* exalt into the first condition of a nomination for the Presidency.

But though Gen. Grant is a soldier, not a politician—and though with characteristic good sense he neither writes letters nor makes speeches on political subjects—his "position" in relation to the Congressional policy of reconstruction does not admit of doubt. There are some, unquestionably, whom nothing would satisfy when Grant is under consideration. Gen. Butler is one of these; our neighbor of the *Tribune* is another. But the representatives of the Republican Party in Congress have no misgivings on the subject. Our Washington correspondent refers to Gen. Grant's late examination before the Judiciary Committee, and the impression which his testimony produced upon prominent members of the party. That this impression was not confined to Mr. Speaker Colfax, or Mr. Covode, or Mr. Williams, is proved by the singular unanimity with which the majority in Congress invested him with the absolute power of administration in regard to the Reconstruction acts which had previously been intrusted to the President. If the Butler faction were persuaded of his untrustworthiness, why were they silent when Republican Senators and Representatives thus declared their confidence in Gen. Grant's sympathies and integrity? Why did the *Tribune* withhold its hostile criticism at a time when the faithful execution of the party policy was a matter of anxious thought and discussion? It is plain that the Republican Party had none of the fears to which the *Tribune* gives utterance. Its recognized exponents accepted Gen. Grant as the man above all others to be intrusted with supervisory authority in carrying out its will—not as a "uniformed Sphynx" or a "sashed and girded statue."

In a case of this kind inferential testimony should be sufficient. It should be enough that they whose official opportunities enable them to know more of the views held by the commander of the armies than the public can possibly acquire, are fully convinced that he is on their side. But other evidence exists of which the public are possessed—evidence all the stronger because existing in a form untainted with partisanship. Gen. Grant writes dispatches, though not political letters; he indites instructions to his Generals, though never making political speeches. To these dispatches and instructions we refer the *Tribune* for the proofs of which it pretends to be in search. Extracts from them were published weeks ago. Some of these are reproduced in the Times this morning, with others that appear now for the first time. And certainly nothing could be more satisfactory, For in his official character Gen. Grant reveals himself as in harmony with the spirit of the reconstruction legislation, even before Congress had pronounced its Anti-Stanbery interpretation. To Schofield, Pope, Ord and Sheridan, the General communicated opinions which should shame the *Tribune* into silence, not to say apology. He affirms the power of removal as existing in the District Commanders, and repudiates the statement that he disapproved of its exercise in the case of Gov. Wells. He suggests conditions touching registration which are at variance with the lax notions of the Attorney-General. And, generally, he has exerted his whole influence in support of the District Commanders, on occasions which have furnished points of controversy. So far, then, as speech becometh a soldier, Gen. Grant has spoken unequivocally on the side of Congress and its policy.

Progress of Prohibition.

The Michigan Constitutional Convention has decided to incorporate in the Constitution of that State a clause prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors. As the existing Constitution contains a prohibitory clause, the main questions before the Convention were whether this clause should be retained, or whether the people should be permitted to choose between prohibition and license. Upon the latter question the vote stood forty-five to thirty-two. The final vote, which was on a resolution in favor of inserting the prohibitory clause in the article on the Legislative Department, stood forty-four to thirty-two. The Democratic vote was in every instance cast solid against prohibition. There were, however, only sixteen Democrats present, so that one-half of the minority was made up of Republicans. The absentees were seven Democrats and sixteen Republicans. Probably if all had been present and had voted, the combined strength of the twenty-three Democrats and of the liberal section of the Republican Party would not have been sufficient either to defeat the prohibitory clause or to secure its submission to the people as a separate question. If submitted separately, it is believed that the Prohibitionists would carry the State, though not by so large a majority as thirteen years ago.

These facts are well calculated to encourage the advocates of prohibition in every part of the country. They will tend to increase the number of memorials on this subject now pouring into Albany, and they will strengthen the prohibition party within the Convention. But the action of Michigan in this matter cannot be regarded as a good precedent for this State at the present time. There prohibition, after thirteen years of trial, secures only a majority of 12 in a body composed of 100 members. Here, neither prohibition nor license has ever had a full and fair trial. The people of New-York are not prepared to go to an extreme on either side. Our foreign born population is so large, and the majority opposed to prohibition is so overwhelming that it would be folly to attempt its introduction here at present. However eager many of our Republicans may be to destroy the liquor traffic, they must see that it is not practicable in New-York. The failure of the last Legislature to extend the Metropolitan Excise Law over the whole State is alone sufficient to enforce caution and prudence in this movement. It would be unwise on the part of the friends of temperance to risk the loss of the good they have already attained by an attempt to grasp more than they could hold. The most that they can reasonably hope for, and the most that the Germans, the Irish and others opposed to sumptuary laws need fear, is the establishment and enforcement of a strict license system in all parts of the State. The closing of all the liquor-stores and bar-rooms on Sunday in all our cities and villages is probably as much as could be accomplished under present circumstances.

The chief difficulty in the way of either a prohibitory or a strict license system is to find means of enforcing it. Without the Metropolitan Police, the Metropolitan Excise Law would be a dead letter. To enforce prohibition, Massachusetts has been compelled to appoint State police. The plan has worked so well that the temperance men of Michigan talk of adopting it, and they will do so, if necessary. In this State, several memorials upon this subject have been laid before the Convention at Albany. If the Convention indorses either the theory of a State police to carry into effect State laws, or even the theory of uniformity in the liquor laws of the State, it will take a long step towards the complete destruction of the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

The Postponement of Reform in Ireland.

No one will pretend that there has existed, for the last thirty years, the same urgent necessity for Parliamentary reform in England as for fair, just and equitable measures of legislation in the case of Ireland. It was only the other year that Lord Russell, in one of his extra-Parliamentary utterances, proposed to hold the reform of 1832 as a finality. The declaration caused a momentary sensation; but it neither greatly disappointed Lord Russell's liberal following, nor revived any such violent popular agitation as marked the struggle of thirty-five years ago. The demonstrations on reform during the past two years have sometimes been noisy, but never alarming. They have rather encouraged the party rivalry which has ended in the establishment of household suffrage, than have seemed even to threaten the peace of the country or the safety of its institutions. Nearly a million of the British people that have heretofore had no voice in the Government, find themselves enfranchised to-day without having had to do more than civilly ask for the boon.

Contrast this with Ireland. There a chronic political discontent has existed time out of mind, even among those who are orderly, intelligent and indisposed to seek redress by other than constitutional means. In the minds of a lower and less intelligent class, sullen and almost savage hatred of the Government finds occasional vent in some ill-considered sort of outbreak, with which, while few Irishmen of standing have anything openly to do, nearly every Irishman sympathizes. To every liberal-minded Englishman who enlarges his views by living abroad, the misgovernment of Ireland is a perpetual scourge. The theme is on every one's lips, whether the sojourner is in France, Italy, Germany, America, or anywhere else where the theory and the principle of governing mixed races is at all discussed. Territorially regarded, Ireland is a necessity of England's existence. The island has not within itself the material or industrial qualities to sustain its political independence, if every male adult were a Solon. The position of a federal State, with certain reserved "rights," it might sustain. But the war here and the war in Germany have disturbed all the old notions of what such "rights" really consist. The theories of *diffused sovereignty* have received a shock in these times which must prove damaging to any new experiments of the same kind for some years to come—long enough, at least, to enable the consolidated system to have a trial.

If Ireland were to make her *ultimatum*, *independence*, the judgment of the communities on whose good will she can ordinarily reckon would generally be against her. If she sought for a purely federal relationship she could scarcely carry with her much more sympathy. What she has a right to ask, and what the opinion of all who understand and respect constitutional government will sustain her in demanding, is a fair and equal system of laws. The maintenance of the Irish Protestant establishment is the greatest affront and imposition that any community in our times has been called on to endure. Lord Russell put that view of the case admirably in the House of Lords the other day, when he said that the Government had to decide promptly whether they would undertake to endow every religious denomination, or recognize the voluntary system of supporting the Church. It is absurd to suppose that the question can be indefinitely postponed. Lord Derby says the Church's (meaning thereby the English Episcopal Church) right to the property it holds in Ireland is as indefeasible as the Duke of Bedford's is to Covent Garden and Woburn Abbey. But Lord Derby does not condescend to define what the "Church," as a body corporate, means. Lord Russell pointed out, with great clearness and force, that the secularization of the Church property in Ireland did not involve the invasion of the rights of individual incumbents deriving incomes from that property. No one proposes to interfere with the life interest of the present stipendiaries. The property from which these incomes are derived does not descend by inheritance. It reverts to the State. The son of the Anglican Archbishop of Dublin has no reversionary interest in the estates that constitute the endowment of the Archbishopric. He has only the same chance with the poorest provincial student to get to the position of an Archbishop, and become his father's successor. The State owns the whole, and the State in a free country is simply the concentrated authority and power of the majority of the enfranchised population.

The Tories are likely to stumble worse in trying to deal with the Irish question than in remodeling the English Constitution. Their Land-Tenure Bill, introduced by Lord Naas, was a farce. Fortesque's measure had much to recommend it. It gave the tenant not only the right to a fair commutation on improvements made, but it gave him *the right to make improvements*, and to receive fair recompense for these if the landlord desired to part with him. Mr. Disraeli tried to explain away the ugly features of the Naas tenant-right plan, but his explanation was simply an apology for postponing what is after all the most vexatious question in English politics to-day. The Irish Episcopal Establishment is doomed: but there will be a severe struggle in and out of Parliament before its doom is sealed. It will die hard, as all such wealthy monopolies do; but the longer the fight is postponed the more encouragement will be given to Fenianism, and the less respect will England have among communities enjoying constitutional government.

Enlistment of Minors.

The enlistment of minors into the army has always been a fruitful source of trouble. Young fellows, who from some discontent or pique, or with a foolish idea of the pomp and glory, and but little idea of the labor and hardship of a soldier's life, have left their homes and enlisted, have not unfrequently, when the hardships began to press upon them and the pique had worn away a little, sought to avail themselves of the fact that they were under age when they enlisted and of the right of their parents to their services, to sever the military bonds which they had too hastily assumed.

In 1850 Congress passed a law providing that if any minor was enlisted without the consent of his parent or guardian he might be discharged; but during the rebellion this was found to make so much trouble that in 1862 the provision was repealed, and Congress enacted that no person under 18 should be mustered into the service, and that "the oath of enlistment taken by the recruit shall be conclusive as to his age." Since then there has been a good deal of discussion as to the effect of this provision. Discontented young men have sought to be discharged from the army on this plea of minority, notwithstanding that when they enlisted they had sworn that they were of age. In one case at Pittsburgh the Court before whom the question was brought held that though the oath was conclusive upon the recruiting officer, it was not so upon the Court. The other view has been, however, held in several cases.

We publish this morning two decisions of Judge Blatchford's, to the same effect, viz.: That where a man, on enlisting, had sworn that he was of age, the Court would not allow evidence to be given that the fact was otherwise, following in this, as the Judge says, the opinion of his predecessor, Judge Betts, and of Judge Daly in the Court of Common Pleas.

Aside from this express provision of the law, there is reason in the rule. A man who has taken an oath that he is twenty-one years of age, and has on the strength of that oath been received into the army, and received pay and equipments accordingly, ought not to be allowed to prove that he committed perjury, and to be on that account entitled to go free.

If it were clearly made to appear that the recruit was ignorant or deceived as to the contents of the oath which he took, it is possible that the result would be otherwise. In one of these cases Judge Blatchford seems to have admitted evidence on this point, even while holding that the oath was conclusive, but as he thought the evidence did not make out the fact as claimed, it can hardly be told what he would have held if the fact had been proved.

It is certainly well to have it generally understood that any young man who so strongly desires to get into the army as to commit perjury as to his age, will be left in the position in which he has placed himself. His service will be none too heavy a punishment for him. It may be that a thorough comprehension of this fact will tend to lessen the number of those who "enlist in haste and repent at leisure."

Affairs in Montreal—D'Arcy McGee and Fenianism—Marine Disaster.

Montreal, Sunday, Aug. 18.

The first installment of Hon. D'Arcy McGee's account of the attempts to establish Fenianism in Montreal appears in Saturday morning's papers, and occupies six columns. The second portion of the memoirs is promised on Tuesday next. He states that he only uses information in his own possession, and not documents obtained from the Government.

The steamer *Gaspe* was found hard on the rocks Friday, at Platen Island, by the steamer *Lady Head*. She was towed off and will be carried to Quebec. She is understood to be only slightly damaged.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Washington correspondent of the Worcester *Spy* sounds the alarm of another civil war. After alleging that "President Johnson is at bay now, and is striking rapidly," he goes on to say that he (the writer) is "only too sadly convinced that the country has yet to pass through another storm of bloody turmoil, the duration and extent of which depends entirely upon how far and how soon the loyal States appreciate the magnitude of the crisis to which we are hurrying fast." Now we should like, if people who talk in this way—and there are many others who talk thus beside the writer we now quote—would tell us precisely what they mean. It would certainly be impossible, under any conceivable circumstances, to get up another war with the Southern States. The Southern whites, even if they could be forced to fight for anything, are completely disarmed, and their whole country is garrisoned by Union troops, commanded by loyal officers. It would cetainly be impossible for the President to get up "another storm of bloody turmoil" with anybody. Congress has tied him hands and feet, and he is nearly as helpless as if confined within the walls of a penitentiary. The Republicans and Democrats give no signs of crossing swords with each other—so far as we know. We have not heard that Grant—though he is at the head of the War Department—wishes to fight Congress, nor do we believe that Congress can find anybody who considers himself able to fight it. How then is the predicted war to be brought about? We should like to know, so as to prepare for it.

Garibaldi and his schemes are exciting a great deal of keen attention throughout Europe at this moment. He has neither official position, nor has he organized armies at his command, like Bismarck. And yet it is felt that this man has a power so great that the Pope has been compelled to appeal to the four Catholic Powers, (not including Italy,) to know what help they will give in case he makes his appearance within the Papal territories. He holds within his hand forces which, when let loose, must bring about results which, though not measurable, are none the less subjects of apprehension and fearful foreboding. All we know is, that the whilom candle-maker of Staten Island has become madly impatient with the continued domination of the Pope, and that it is almost impossible to prevent him from giving the signal for instant insurrection. He is determined to see Italy a unit before he dies, and to hoist again upon the walls of Rome the flag which the French tore down eighteen years ago. There certainly seems to be no hope for him now, when France is ready to do again what she did in 1849; but if Napoleon gets into the Continental war which everybody in Europe considers inevitable, *then* will be Garibaldi's opportunity. It looks as though he had better restrain his revolutionary forces till then.

We think the Republicans in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States where political campaigns are in progress, are making a mistake in attempting to fasten upon their opponents the purpose of *repudiation*. In the first place it does not, thus far, seem to be precisely true; in the second place, it is strongly denied by the Opposition themselves; in the third place, it is a bad thing to circulate the impression throughout this country and Europe, that a party so strong numerically as the Democrats are in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States, are in favor of repudiation. If they are constantly charged with it they will very likely come to believe, in course of time, that the charge must really *be* true, and they will unconsciously assume the very ground upon which they have been pushed by their opponents. It should be political death and dishonor for any man or party to suggest repudiation, and there should be no attempt to familiarize the public mind with so disgraceful an idea.

An eclipse of the Sun will take place on the 29th inst, but will not be visible in any part of this Continent. The centre of the Moon's shadow will cross South America in a nearly East course from a point in Chili about 100 miles South of Santiago to Maldonado in Uruguay, on the Atlantic. About eighteen minutes will be occupied in crossing, and its width will be about 75 miles, or it will extend about 37 miles to the North and the same distance to the South of the central path. The eclipse will therefore be total at Talca, in Chili, while at Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Maldonado it will be exactly central. After the shadow has passed over South America it will take a southeast course and leave the Earth in a high southern latitude in the Antarctic Ocean. The eclipse will commence shortly after sunrise. The duration of the central eclipse will be 2 hours, 8 min. 3 sec. The last eclipse, it will be remembered, took place on the 25th of April, 1865, when the centre of the Moon's shadow crossed South America in a northeast direction from Talcahuano, in Chili, to Cape Frio, in Brazil. On February 23, 1868, another eclipse will take place, visible only in South America, but will be annular and not total.

The efforts of the blacks of this City to raise a battalion of militia ought to be encouraged, and they should be furnished with the muskets which they are too poor to buy. Military drill and discipline are good things for any man, and any one who has witnessed the recent parades of the negroes in Washington-square will appreciate the value of their efforts upon the development of their manhood and upon their value as citizens. Instead of being laughed at and hooted, the military labors of our colored fellow-citizens should be protected, aided and encouraged.

Brakes are undoubtedly as necessary as wheels or horses to a street railroad; but there is a way of over-using them, and a way, too, of using them badly. Some drivers have a disagreeable fashion of bringing up a swiftly-moving car with a sudden turn which precipitates all the standing passengers into each others' stomachs, and brings the sitting passengers into collision hardly less unpleasant. Other drivers seem to have quite discarded the reins as a guide to the horses, and as for the voice, as an intimation to the animals, disdain to use it. They drive with the whip and the brake; and, armed with one implement in each hand they ply them alternately, even on level ground. This is easy on the driver, but hard on the horses and the passengers; and the man in front who is supposed incorrectly to "handle the reins" ought not to be called a driver but a brakeman. Luckily the majority of car-drivers are not of this sort.

Apropos of the recent preparations to take possession of what once was Russian America, to station troops there, and to establish regular mails, we glanced at the record of some similar official ceremonies on the acquisition of Louisiana. It was amusing to note how the very outcries made by those who opposed the purchase of Louisiana have been repeated in our day, concerning Russian America. In the first place, the cost of Louisiana was so great that it would impoverish us; then again, we had many other uses to which the money ought to be put; then, our territory was already large enough; then, the running expenses of the new lands would be very great; then, there was so much of Louisiana that could not be used at all; then, it was so distant from the centre of our population. There was not, in short, an argument used against the buying of Russian America the like of which had not been used years before concerning Louisiana. That Russian America can ever be of one tithe the value to us that Louisiana is, of course need not be argued. But it is nevertheless true, that all the arguments we have just rehearsed can be found in the Washington paper whose files we turned over. And the sage conclusion was that Louisiana had cost more than it would come to. Fortunately not all the men of that day were so short-sighted as the editor in question.

Whatever we may think of the reception of the pair of Ex-Confederate officers on the Stock Exchange the other day, it must be conceded that Gen. Magruder's record, at least, entitled him to expect no other. Long after the surrender of Lee and Johnston had been consummated, and the rebellion therefore practically at an end, Magruder was one of those officers of Kirby Smith's army who, with Price, Buckner, Hawthorne, Churchill, Shields, and others, tried to "fire the Southern heart anew," and to dig the celebrated "last ditch" in Texas, to wage a Trans-Mississippi warfare. At Houston, for example, on the 24th April, 1865, Magruder made a speech to a "war-meeting," in which he described the strategic advantages of Texas, and said, "Come what may, I shall stand by my country, and I will never be a slave to Yankee power. I had rather be a Camanche Indian Chief than bow the knee to Yankeedom." Of course one who, after Lee's surrender, preferred the wigwam and war-paint of the Camanche to the Stock Exchange of New-York, could hardly expect a great deal of appreciation on reluctantly changing his choice. For certainly, though he appeared simply in this City as a well-dressed gentleman, and not in the airy costume of the Indian brave, yet it was merely as a choice of evils. This is evident from the well-known fact that Gen. Magruder joined the fortunes of those who, when the same magnanimous terms were offered to them as to Lee and Beauregard, went off to Mexico, preferring to live under the yoke of a foreign usurpation rather than as citizens of the old Republic. It was only when the failure of the Empire ruined the Confederate colony also, that the voluntary exiles voluntarily returned. We repeat, therefore, that Gen. Magruder's own record is the reason for his unpopularity here.

The Europeans have for so many centuries been realizing the resources of their territory, the people are so many and every foot of their land is so well known, that they can no longer indulge in the pleasures of anticipation, so highly lauded by imaginative philosophers. We Americans, on the contrary, not only have about as much as we can do to develop the riches we already know of, but are in a continual state of expectancy as to what Micawbrian treasure will turn up next. Central New-York is just now agitated with gold discoveries; the Missouri tin has made its "cry" heard all over the land; Georgia has just made known her possession of splendid burr-stone quarries, "superior to the French," (of course); Vermont has just struck a huge bed of peat; Pennsylvania is wild over the finding of large auriferous quartz deposits, "one specimen being said to contain at the rate of $400 per ton;"—breath fails us, not material. What California may have lately discovered, we know not, but imagination may safely be given a free rein on the Pacific coast. It is about time we heard something startling from Alaska.

Judging from the accounts of skirmishes on the Plains, a little target practice would not hurt our regular troops. It has been truly said that it "costs a million dollars to kill an Indian." It may be added that it takes a thousand rifles to hit one. Our Fort Hays correspondents lately sent us an account of a recent Indian raid, a few miles from that place, on some stock, grazing at a station. The force guarding that post consisted of "40 infantry and a dozen stage employes, *all well armed with breech-loaders*." As soon as these troops caught sight of the Indians "approaching the stock, not 500 yards away, instantly every gun was brought into use, and soldiers and employes ran, firing rapidly as possible, toward the devoted horses." One next expects to hear an account of "sickening slaughter" among the Indians, from these 52 breech-loaders, at a distance less than 500 yards to start with, and rapidly diminished at each round. "Snickering laughter" would be more appropriate, for, "unconcerned by the storm of bullets," and "uttering no sound," the Indians, as if disdaining to return the fire, captured and made off with the horses, and "not a bullet harmed them." In the Wimbledon muster, the other day, one volunteer, with a breech-loader, at 500 yards, fired 50 shots in five minutes, of which 46 struck the target; another volunteer, at 200 yards, fired 38 shots in three minutes, of which 37 hit, and a great many others, volunteer troops, did only a little worse. We are aware that firing at a target is vastly different from firing in battle, yet we think some of the former practice would do no hurt to the holders of 52 breech-loaders, who made not a single "hit," at distances which enabled the holders of but two breech-loaders to make 75 hits in less time. The "battle," besides, appears to have been wholly one-sided, so that the badness of the shooting could not have sprung from nervousness, enjendered by return fire.

It may be worthy of note, as an indication of the times, that the Galena *Gazette*, the paper published in the place where Grant resided before the war, which is moreover said to be the only paper that Grant regularly reads, and which seems to have always maintained very intimate relations with the ancient tanner of Galena, is strongly urging Grant as a candidate for the next Presidency, on the platform of peace, concilation and fraternity. The *Gazette* discusses the subject in a recent able leader, inquiring into the kind of a man the country wants for next President. It argues at length that we do not want a man who "will imagine himself to be the State," nor an ambitious man, "who will imagine that the people were made for him," nor "do we want a cunning, crafty, confidence operator, who thinks that politics is only a game of thimble-rig. Nor do we want a man whose whole aim will be to fan and keep alive the embers of discord. In short, that we want neither knave nor fool, nor coward." "But," says the *Gazette*, "we do want an honest man for our next President, who has faith in the potency of strong-handed and cool-headed justice;" and it then goes on to eulogize warmly an unnamed individual, adding at the close: "His name we need not mention. The whole world knows it. It will never be forgotten. The people demand the use, for the best good of the country, of his uncommon Executive power." All this is of interest as appearing in the Galena *Gazette*.

Sad Drowning Casualty.

Hartford, Conn., Sunday, Aug. 18.

During an excursion yesterday of the employes of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company to Charles Island, opposite Milford, a little son of Thomas Hanlon, while bathing, ventured beyond his depth, and began to sink. His father, in trying to rescue him, was drowned. The boy, however, was saved.

The Michigan Constitutional Convention.

Detroit, Sunday, Aug. 18.

In the Constitutional Convention, on Saturday, it was decided by a vote of 55 to 25 that the prohibitory clause and the clause providing for annual sessions of the Legislature be submitted to the separate vote of the people.

Murder Near Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Aug. 18.

William Brophy, residing a few miles north of this city, shot his sister-in-law to-day. The woman was mortally wounded. The cause of the shooting has not been ascertained. Brophy is a prominent politician.

Registration in South Carolina.

Charleston, S. C., Sunday, Aug. 18.

Registration returns for the past week from all districts heard from foot up whites, 2,087; colored, 8,894.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 18.

THE SURRENDER OF SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

The report of the Special Committee of the House appointed to investigate the surrender of the Southern railroads at the close of the war, which has just been published, contains many interesting facts concerning the use, working and benefit of these roads to the Government, as well as the manner in which their original owners obtained possession of them. Secretary Stanton was examined at length, and his opinion on the surrender of the roads and disposition of the rolling stock being asked, he gave it as follows:

> "My opinion is now, that although the course pursued has not been followed by all the good results that were anticipated, yet the measure was wise and judicious, and the best course that could have been taken by the Government, with the facts that were then before them, and even with the facts that are now before them. I think good has resulted in opening these channels of commerce, in getting from the rebel States their productions, and in furnishing them with supplies, without which, there is reason to believe, there would have been starvation to a deplorable extent. And, regarded as a pecuniary question, if it could be estimated, I think that the benefit far exceeds the money value of the roads and property turned over, and even with the experience and the disappointment of anticipated hopes as to speedy restoration of peace that now exists, I would not, as at present advised, be prepared to recommend any other or different measure."

THE FISHER-BRADLEY DIFFICULTY.

About thirty members of the Bar of this city, who hold that the Bar have no right to review the orders of the Court, have united in a call for a meeting on Tuesday of next week, in opposition to the course of the meeting held last week in the interest of Bradley. These gentlemen hold that members of the Bar have no business to interfere irregularly with the orders of the Court, and that any member so demeaning himself as to secure dismissal must rest his case upon its own merits.

A FAITHFUL OFFICER.

Among the accounts of internal revenue officers recently settled is that of an Ohio Collector, which, during his term of office of four years, involved eight millions of dollars in cash, and three million dollars of bonded oil account. The difference between the Treasury account and the Collector's account was but $11 10. This man was last Fall removed for political reasons. He has since been appointed United States Marshal for the Supreme Court, and his name is R. C. Parsons, Esq.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

The Surratt trial, *in extenso*, is now in process of official publication by Messrs. Sutton & Murphy Brothers, the official reporters of the Senate, and they will shortly have it completed. It runs through several numbers of their excellent publication, the *Reporter*, and will also be issued in separate volumes. The laborious enterprise of those gentlemen is furnishing to politicians, lawyers and the public generally, the most admirable compendium of political and legal intelligence issued from the Press in this country.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS IN THE SERVICE.

An effort has been made in certain papers which get their inspiration from sources very near the President, to fasten upon Mr. Stanton the responsibility of retaining in the service, for partisan purposes, a large number of superfluous volunteer officers, whom the President has directed to be mustered out. It is simply a far-fetched attempt to injure Mr. Stanton. The fact is that there are not now in the service near enough officers to supply the demand in the several military districts. Not only do the active hostilities on the frontier require the full complement of officers with their troops, but the number asked for by the Military District Commanders, for registration and other purposes under the Reconstruction Acts, so far exceeds the supply that Gen. Grant has been compelled, in several instances, to decline the requisitions for additional officers for these purposes. Were it not for the volunteer officers who remain in the service, most of whom are attached to the old Veteran Reserve Corps, and have been severely wounded, the execution of the acts of Congress would be seriously impeded for want of the necessary force. Whether these officers are performing their duty so as to please the political friends of the President is another question. Being still in the army, they can be reached for any infraction of army regulations, in spite of Secretary Stanton, Gen. Grant, or any other subordinate. Their employment, though not in a strictly military capacity, is entirely legitimate, being fully sanctioned by the laws of Congress.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TURKISH MINISTER.

The Turkish Minister, M. Blaque Bey, with his wife, a well known American lady, and Messrs. Baltazzi and Loiseau, *attachés* of the Legation, arrived in the city last night, and are stopping at Willard's. The presentation to the President will be awaited with much curiosity.

THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSIONS.

Col. Ely S. Parker, of Gen. Grant's Staff, who, with Gen. Alfred Sully, of Minnesota, has been engaged all Summer on an Indian Peace Commission on the Upper Missouri, returned to the city this morning. The appointment of the Commission by the late act of Congress superseded the necessity for further efforts by Col. Parker's Commission, and hence his return. Gen. Sherman's Commission had gone north from Omaha when Col. Parker left.

THE POSTMASTERSHIP OF CHICAGO.

The Chicago post-office being vacant, there is a strife for the position. Quite a number of candidates are already being pressed. Among them are Gen. Webster, formerly of Sherman's staff, Geo. C. Bates, Daniel Gage and mail agent Armstrong. The two first named seem to stand the best chance.

THE ISSUE OF MATURED SEVEN-THIRTIES.

It is ascertained that of the issue of seven-thirties, which matured on the 15th inst., $280,000,000 have been converted, leaving but $20,000,000 still outstanding. These will probably all be converted by the time the extension of one month given by the Secretary expires.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 18.

REPORTED REMOVAL OF SHERIDAN.

It is understood that the President has assigned Major-Gen. George H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, in place of Major-Gen. Sheridan, who has been assigned to the command of the Department of Missouri, from which Major-Gen. Hancock has been transferred to that of the Department of the Cumberland, in place of Gen. Thomas. It is expected that the order carrying these assignments into effect will be issued from the War Department early this week.

THE RUMORED CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

There is no doubt that politicians now, as they have heretofore, ever since the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency, been urging upon him to make changes in the Cabinet, on the ground that thereby the Administration would be strengthened. It is equally well known that the present members of the Cabinet have more than once stated to the President that they will not for a moment embarrass him in making any changes in the Executive Department that he may deem proper, but at present there is no prospect of any such change, the relations of the President and the members of the Cabinet being of the most courteous and friendly character.

THE TURKISH MINISTER.

The Turkish Minister, who arrived here last night, will to-morrow call upon Secretary Seward, who will arrange the time for introducing him to the President, in order that he may be formally received in his diplomatic capacity.

The Alleged Absconding Teller of the Union Savings Bank of St. Louis.

St. Louis, Sunday, Aug. 18.

John J. Edwards, who is charged with defrauding the Union Savings Bank, arrived here yesterday. [illegible] and threatens to [illegible] against the officers of the bank.

GEN. GRANT'S POSITION.

His Official Record as Contained in His Dispatches to the District Commanders.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1867.

As studious attempts are now being made to place Gen. GRANT in a false position before the country because of his temporary acceptance of the office of Secretary of War, and inasmuch as certain journals are demanding official evidence of the statements that Gen. GRANT heartily coincides with the policy of Congress, the following facts assume unusual interest.

In addition to these official papers, some of which have been printed heretofore, it will be remembered that just before the adjournment of Congress in July Gen. GRANT was twice examined before the Judiciary Committee, and sufficient of his testimony became public to satisfy the most Radical members of the House, including Speaker COLFAX, JOHN COVODE, WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, and others, that Gen. GRANT's sympathies have been decidedly with the reconstruction policy of Congress, especially since it has had a policy.

Many people forget the highly important fact that Gen. GRANT's position, purely a military one, has given him no opportunity for the free expression of his views on political questions. To have made such opportunities would have been an infraction of that very discipline which he is bound by army regulations to inculcate among his subordinates. So far as Gen. GRANT has had any occasion to speak or act, the record will show that it is on the right side. When his recent testimony before the Judiciary Committee, in which his views were asked for and expressed, is published, his position will be doubted by none.

On the 6th of May, 1867, Gen. GRANT wrote Gen. SCHOFIELD as follows regarding his order on registration:

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1867.

GENERAL: Your letter of the 22d of April, inclosing copy of regulations for the registration of voters in your command, was received during my absence from the city, and either from my neglect, or that of some one else, I have only just read them. The order is without number and without date, from which I infer you are waiting to hear whether there are any suggestions to offer before publishing it. I hasten, therefore, at this apparently late day to reply.

The order seems to me to meet every point, and to be good. I asked the Secretary of War to know if he had any suggestions to offer. *He said that he had read the order, and found nothing to suggest in relation to it.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.
Brevet Major-Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, Commanding First District.

As conclusive evidence of Gen. GRANT's interpretation of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, long before STANBERY pronounced upon them, witness the following correspondence between Gen. POPE and himself, never heretofore printed in full:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit inclosed a copy of an order which it is my purpose to publish as soon as I have ascertained from Provisional-Gov. JENKINS whether, at the time he issued his address to the people of this State, he had seen or had knowledge of my Order No. 1.

The course of Gov. JENKINS is disapproved and deprecated by every man in the State who favors reconstruction. It is doing great injury by keeping the people disturbed and uncertain what to do, and in arresting the general movement which was going on for active participation in reëstablishing the State Government. In addition to this, I am mainly concerned in the total neglect of his duties and the embarrassment in the execution of the laws and the maintenance of good order arising from the fact that there is no Lieutenant-Governor, and no one in the State who can act for him.

Already it has been necessary to interfere with the military authority to arrest the execution of a man who was recommended to Executive clemency by both Judge and jury, but who would inevitably have been hanged because the Provisional Governor had absented himself and was not present to perform his duties.

Provisional Gov. JENKINS' course in attempting to make Georgia a party to a suit, without authority of law and without the consent of either Legislature or people, is creating great dissatisfaction, and is embarrassing me very much in the performance of my duty. His address to the people of this State, advising them to take no action under the late acts of Congress, and denouncing those acts in a manner to excite ill-feeling, if not actual disturbance in their execution, is a positive violation of my Order No. 1, and if not promptly noticed will render that order null and of no effect, and at once array the whole army of State officials against the execution of those acts.

The ill effects of permitting the whole power of the provisional State government, through all its civil departments and in all its ramifications, to be used to frustrate the acts of Congress and to keep up the disturbed condition of the public mind, cannot be overstated. No reconstruction is possible, and it will be next to impossible to secure faithful administration of the laws while such influences are allowed to go on unchecked, unless the entire civil government is overthrown and the military substituted. I deem it of the last importance to arrest it now, in the person of Provisional Gov. JENKINS. If he is permitted to set authority at defiance, it will be useless to notice such offences committed by the minor officers.

I shall wait until the receipt of this letter and order is acknowledged, which I request may be done by telegraph, when, if I am not restrained, I will then publish and execute the order.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN POPE,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.
Gen. U. S. GRANT, General-in-Chief U. S. Army.

[Indorsement on the foregoing.]

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War for his information. The telegraphic dispatch herein inclosed shows that Gov. JENKINS, of Georgia, has given such pledges to the commander of the Third District as to induce him to withhold, for the present, his order suspending the Governor.

The conduct of Gov. JENKINS demonstrates, however, how possible it is for discontented civil officers of the reconstructed States to *defeat the laws of Congress if the power does not exist with the district commanders to suspend their functions* for cause in some way. It seems clear to me *that the power is given in the bill* "for the more efficient government of the rebel States," to use or not, at the pleasure of district commanders, the provisional machinery *set up without the authority of Congress* in the States to which the Reconstruction Act applies. There being doubt, however, on this point, I would respectfully ask an early opinion on the subject.

If the power of removal does not exist with district commanders, *then it will become necessary for them to take refuge under that section of the bill which authorizes military commissions.*

U. S. GRANT, General.
HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES, April 22, 1867.

When Gen. POPE received the Attorney-General's opinion on the Reconstruction Act the following correspondence occurred:

[Telegram in cipher—Received 2 P. M.]
ATLANTA, Ga., June 27, 1867.
Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies United States:

Day before yesterday I received a copy of the opinion of the Attorney-General on registration, sent me for my information through the Assistant Adjutant-General, by order of the President.

Ten days ago I had made and published instructions to Registers which will have to be drooped if the Attorney-General's opinion is enforced. The opinion sent me by the President's order does not seem to be an order to me on the subject; but as there may be room for doubt, I ask that I be informed by telegraph whether or not I am ordered by the President to conform my action to the Attorney-General's opinion. I stand ready to obey the President's orders on the subject, but I wrote you fully on the subject yesterday the probable result of enforcing the Attorney-General's opinion in this district, inclosing also copies of my orders and instructions about registration.

Please answer by telegram as soon as possible, as it is manifest that there should be no delay in my being informed of the President's purpose.

JOHN POPE, Major-General Commanding.

GEN. GRANT'S REPLY.
[By telegraph in cipher.]
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1867.
Major-Gen. J. Pope, Atlanta, Ga.:

Your dispatch of yesterday received. Enforce your own construction of the Military Bill until ordered to do otherwise. The opinion of the Attorney-General has not been distributed to district commanders in language or manner entitling it to the force of an order; nor can I suppose that the President intended it to have such force. U. S. GRANT, General.

When Gen. ORD issued his circular of instructions to his Boards of Registration, paragraph 4 of which declared that the Registrars must admit all who were willing to take the oath, Gen. GRANT wrote him as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1867.

GENERAL: Copy of your final instructions to Boards of Registration of June 10, 1867, is just received.

I entirely dissent from the views contained in paragraph IV. Your view as to the duty of Registrars to register every man who will take the required oath, though they may know the applicant perjures himself, is sustained by the views of the Attorney-General. My opinion is, *that it is the duty of the Board of Registration to see, so far as it lies in their power, that no unauthorized person is allowed to register.* To secure this end, Registrars should be allowed to administer oaths and examine witnesses. The law, however, makes district commanders their own interpreters of their power and duty under it; and, in my opinion, the Attorney-General or myself can no more than give our opinion as to the meaning of the law; neither can enforce their views against the judgment of those made responsible for the faithful execution of the law, the district commanders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.
Brevet Major-Gen. E. O. C. ORD, commanding Fourth District.

Gen. GRANT has probably had more correspondence with Gen. SHERIDAN on the subject of the Reconstruction acts than with any other commander. Everywhere the same adherence to the spirit of the acts of Congress is manifest in Gen. GRANT's communications. The following are proof of the fact:

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
WAR DEPARTMENT.
[Received in cipher from New-Orleans, La., April 6, 1867—3 P. M.]

GENERAL: I am in readiness to commence the registration in this city. Will in a few days commence throughout the whole State of Louisiana. A reply to my telegram asking an authoritative decision on what classes are disfranchised is very important.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.
Gen. U. S. GRANT, commanding Armies United States.

REPLY.
WASHINGTON, April 7, 1867.
Major-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, New-Orleans, La.:

Your question as to who are ineligible for registration was submitted to the Attorney-General. No answer has been received. *Go on giving your own interpretation to the law until answer is given.*

U. S. GRANT, General.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
WAR DEPARTMENT.
[From New-Orleans, La., June 4, 1867—12:20 P. M.]

GENERAL: I found it necessary yesterday to remove Gov. WELLS. He has embarrassed me very much since I came in command by his subterfuge and political chicanery. This necessary act will be approved here by every class and shade of political opinion. He has not a friend who is an honest man. I inclose by mail copy of the order removing him.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General U. S. Army.
Gen. U. S. GRANT.

[By telegram in cipher.]
WASHINGTON, June 7, 1867.
Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, New-Orleans, La.:

I see a dispatch from Washington announcing that the Secretary of War and myself favored a reprimand for your action in removing the Governor of Louisiana. I was not even in the city at the time. *There is not one word of truth in the story.*

U. S. GRANT, General.

Regarding the force of the Attorney-General's opinion the following correspondence was had:

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1867.
[From New-Orleans, La., June 28, 1867—11 A. M.—Received 1 P. M., in cipher.]

GENERAL:—I am in receipt of a communication from the Adjutant-General's Department, dated June 20, in reference to registration. I am at a loss to know whether it is an order or not. The form and phraseology is not that of an order; but I may be mistaken, and ask for information whether I am to regard it as an order.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.
Gen. U. S. GRANT.

[By telegraph, in cipher.]
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1867.
Major General P. H. Sheridan, New-Orleans, Louisiana:

Your dispatch of yesterday received. *Enforce your own construction of the Military Bill until ordered to do otherwise.* The opinion of the Attorney-General has not been distributed to district commanders *in language or manner* entitling it to the force of an order. Nor can I suppose that the President intended it to have such force. U. S. GRANT, General.

With the exception of half a dozen minor and unimportant communications these are all the official utterances of Gen. GRANT for which there is yet authority to make public. But I have the most trustworthy assurance that what has followed has been of a character showing still more conclusively that Gen. GRANT is heartily in sympathy with the spirit of the Congressional reconstruction policy, and that he has sought to carry it out in the manner which its language and spirit plainly indicate. CYMON.

Gen. Grant as Secretary of War—How it is Viewed at His Home.

From the Galena (Ill.) Gazette, Aug. 15.

We were not in favor of the removal of Secretary STANTON. But the President has suspended him and Gen. GRANT has been ordered to take the place. With this second act of the President we are satisfied, for we do not know of any man who can fill the place so well. In a view of the whole situation, with the legislative and executive powers of the Government at variance, with the late rebel States in process of reconstruction on a loyal basis, with a new class of voters for the first time acknowledged as composed of full men in power, instead of each one being considered as only three-fifths of a man, and that three-fifths not permitted to act in his own right; with a most perplexing Indian war on our Western border; with a vast amount of work to do in the investigation of soldiers' claims—surely the man who, in addition to the command of all the army as its active head, is made to bear this new load, must be supposed to have very broad shoulders indeed. Some will look upon the action of the President in the new order as only an attempt to break Gen. GRANT down physically, and for that reason will regret to see him there. Others will regret to see him there because they fear that his duties will be unpopular, in the midst of opposing fires, and that it will impair his prospects for the Presidency. We share in none of these regrets. Gen. GRANT will be more prudent with regard to his health than ordinary men, for he has none of that activity of imagination of some men, who have to do a thing over in their minds a hundred times instead of once, which process is intensely exhausting to no profit. It is a sign rather of insanity than of substantial common sense. When a thing is settled in Gen. GRANT's mind, it is settled and dismissed, and like the solution of a problem of *Euclid*, gives him no more worriment. This peculiarity always accompanies a mind whose main strength lies in the temperament, and not in the imagination. Not to mention others, President TAYLOR had this power in a remarkable degree. The same may be said of WASHINGTON, no doubt, who like GRANT and TAYLOR, spoke more by actions than by words. All that we ask the President is, that he give this most difficult work of reconstruction wholly into Gen. GRANT's hands, and he will manage is just as well as it can be done. One mind like his can control the whole thing better than a hundred. We believe the services of Gen. GRANT are as essential in the management of this matter of reconstruction as they were to the country when he was made Lieut.-General, and when he took the active command of the Army of the Potomac. Congress has passed certain laws. The General and Secretary takes those laws as he finds them, and to the extent of his well defined duty, he will see that they are executed. He accepts the situation as he finds it, and rest assured he will make the best of it possible for the country.

Gen. GRANT has some other advantages in the new race on which he enters. He is not weighed down with a sense of his enormous greatness, personally, that must be a severe affliction to some men, especially in towns whose streets are narrow. He has no backload of hard revenges to carry about, and that incurable disease—jealousy—has no abiding-place in him. If he discovers merit in another, it gives him pleasure to make it known. He does not stamp his foot upon it, fearing that it may eclipse his own. He is sincere, modest, unassuming, has no greed of power in any form, and having a fine sense of self-respect in his own self-hood, is careful to respect the feelings of others. We never heard of but two instances in which his mind appeared to be so discomposed as to affect his outward action, and those are to his credit. The first was, when the war commenced in the attack on Fort Sumter, and he was the most restless man in our city, and appeared to walk our streets with a nervousness that had a meaning. His great spirit struggled for action in the service of his country, but the right door was not plainly open, and he had to abide his time in patient waiting, as he did. The other instance was, when a favorite aid, Col. Bowers, was crushed to death in the attempt to get on board a railroad train in New York. Both had started for West Point. Gen. Grant did not pursue his journey, but returned to Washington to compose his wounded sympathies in sorrow. He could stand the shock of war, cool, calm, and collected in the terrible battles of the Wilderness. He was then in the service of his country, and his sympathies were all there. But in the death of his intimate friend, the bleeding sorrow was more particularly his own, and he acted accordingly. And here we will say, that we do not believe any of the reports that certain District Commanders are to be removed to gratify the prejudices or enmity of any man while Gen. GRANT occupies his present position; but we regard his appointment as Secretary of War as an abandonment by the President of all such intentions, if he ever had them. If Gen. GRANT thinks the public service demands the change of any of those distinguished men to other fields of duty, he will certainly so order it. When Gen. SHERIDAN's hard work is done in Louisiana—as we hope it soon will be—the services of that most remarkable soldier may be wanted, particularly on our Western frontier, and as soon as it can be made consistent, we should not regret to see him there. Of any intention in this regard, however, of course we know nothing.

Of another thing the public may rest assured—in the discharge of Gen. GRANT's public duties, no action of his will be influenced in the least degree with a view to a succession to the Presidency. If the people want his services for that or any other public duty, they will have to be their own judges of the expediency of such a step. He is now, and for years has been, doing the best he can for them in various ways, and with them he will leave the full benefit of his action, hereafter as he has done heretofore. If in the discharge of those duties he has done well for them, he is satisfied. In such cases, with all men, the thought that actions rightly intended and well performed are gratefully acknowledged and remembered by those who receive the benefit, is a source of great pleasure. If the people, we repeat, want Gen. GRANT hereafter for other service, they must be their own judges. He will never electioneer for their votes, in the common acceptation of that term. Should they ever elect him to the Presidency—which we most seriously advise—he will be their President, as he is their General, and there the matter must rest, as far as he is concerned.

We regard the occupancy of the War Office by Gen. GRANT as a step forward in the arrangement of our reconstruction difficulties on the best basis possible now, and predict a greater degree of harmony in that direction than has existed heretofore, and here place that opinion on record, for time and circumstances to decide as to its correctness.

Gen. Grant's Severest Trial.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Aug. 16.

When Gen. GRANT was handling a million of soldiers, the country and the world watched all his movements with the intensest anxiety and [illegible] have shown that he was able to bear the scrutiny alike of the world and his own countrymen. As General of our armies he was finally intrusted with the work of reconstruction. In that most difficult of all movements he was doing his work so well that all parties were awarding him praise for his moderation, firmness and good sense, and especially for his abstinence from all connection with the political parties of the day. Suddenly and unexpectedly he has been introduced into President JOHNSON's Cabinet as the successor of EDWIN M. STANTON, a most popular Republican, and has thus become, against his wish, a Cabinet adviser, of the head of the Copperhead Party of the country. Now his severest trial commences. The unpopular and odious acts of President JOHNSON must cling more or less to every member of his Cabinet, at least, until it is known that they expressly dissent therefrom. If GRANT strictly obeys all the suggestions of the President, it is clear that reconstruction will be delayed, and that will be at the present time an unpardonable offence. But if GRANT has the firmness to ever bear in mind that Congress has prescribed to him certain duties in the work of reconstruction as the General of our armies, and has the tact so to manage that SHERIDAN, POPE and SICKLES are retained in their places, and at the same time not get into a quarrel with the President, his constitutional Commander-in-Chief, he will evince the very highest traits of statesmanship, and will be regarded as more deserving than ever of being elevated by the people to the first office in the world.

We have now as heretofore a profound faith in the character of this remarkable man. He has been assigned to many duties, and he has done all things well. Now, when surrounded by the tricks and wiles of scheming and corrupt Washington politicians of every grade, he must evince a still more fortunate combination of great qualities. Some three years ago, before he was as prominent in the public estimation as he is at the present day, we met a General of the Union army who had just returned from Vicksburgh. We said to this man: "Is GRANT capable of being President?" He replied: "I have seen a great deal of GRANT during this campaign. I have seen him not only in the field, but in the tent," and he sententiously added, "he is capable of anything." We have not since forgotten those words, and as he has risen steadily higher and higher in the confidence of the people, we have the faith that he will stand the severest of all his trials, of being a Cabinet Minister to such an utterly castaway President as ANDREW JOHNSON, and yet retire from that post with the undiminished regard and love of the American people.

Gen. Grant's Indorsement of the Policy of Congress.

From the Boston Transcript, Aug. 17.

Gen. GRANT's opinions of the Congressional policy are sufficiently indicated in his dispatches to the district commanders. His instructions to Gens. SHERIDAN and ORD should convince any unprejudiced person of the soundness of his political faith, and the fidelity with which he adheres to the principles that sustained the country in the late war. But there is other evidence showing the position of the General of the United States Army in the contest between the President and Congress. It was by Gen. GRANT's suggestion, and through his personal efforts, that the House of Representatives, at the last session, passed a provision depriving the President of the power of removing the district commanders. This barrier against Executive interference the Senate, from constitutional considerations, deemed it inexpedient to adopt. Yet the action of Gen. GRANT in the matter furnishes conclusive proof of his solicitude to aid Congress in every possible way to carry out its mode of reconstructing the South as against the President's policy. Had GRANT's idea respecting the General officers in command been put into the form of statute law, the incumbent of the White House could not have exercised the least influence upon the process of reorganizing the formerly rebellious States.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Letter from Gen. Pope to Gen. Grant—The Influence of "Unreconstructed" Rebel Leaders among the People of the Southern States.

The following letter from Gen. POPE, Commander of the Third Military District, was received by Gen. GRANT Saturday morning:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA,
ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, July 24, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to send inclosed a newspaper containing a speech made in this city by B. H. HILL, of this State, late a Senator in the rebel Congress. This person only a few weeks since was pardoned by the President, and, in common with almost every pardoned rebel, this is the use he makes of the clemency of the Government. You can readily see from the speech itself the character of the man, who is the representative of a large class, and the hopelessness of any satisfactory reconstruction of the Southern States while such men retain influence.

It has been and will continue to be my course to permit and encourage the widest latitude of speech and of the press in this district consistent with the law and the public peace. I do not include among those who are permitted to exercise this latitude of speech the civil officers of the provisional State governments already prohibited by my orders from using any influence whatever to deter or dissuade the people from taking an active part in reconstructing their State governments under the Reconstruction acts. No such advantage as the use of the machinery of the existing State governments ought to be or will be given to the anti-reconstruction party. I consider it desirable that the Government and the people of the United States should thoroughly understand the feelings and purposes of the leading politicians of the South, in order that the country may know the result of the coming elections, precisely the amount of influence possessed by these men, and the kind and extent of legislation required to counteract its baleful effects. In my opinion no reconstruction can be satisfactory or at all reliable as to future results unless these men are permitted to discuss openly and according to their nature the issues presented. If they still retain influence enough with the masses of the whites at the South to enable them by active efforts to defeat reconstruction under the late acts of Congress, it is better that the country should know it before than after the readmission of the Southern States into the Union. It would not be difficult to find, in the violent speeches of such men, abundant cause for silencing them; but reconstruction accomplished in this manner would be no index of the public sentiment, and might, and probably would, result after a year or two in a relapse of the people into the same condition of bondage to these leaders that would lead necessarily to a reproduction of the same condition of things which demanded the passage of the Reconstruction acts.

It is better that the battle should be fought out now and openly. If the people of these States have the common sense and the manhood to withstand the influence of the secession party, and of the political leaders who have long controlled them, who have led them into their present desperate condition, and who seek to plunge them still deeper into misfortune, and if they prove able and willing to reconstruct their State governments upon the only true principles of government, in defiance of their leaders and against their active opposition, there will be good ground for hope that reconstruction will be satisfactory and permanent. If they cannot do this it may well become a question whether reconstruction on any reasonable terms is possible so long as these unrepentant and reactionary political leaders are suffered to remain in this country. It is better that the country should know the truth on this subject now than run the risk of learning hereafter that an irreparable mistake has been made in the plan and execution of the Reconstruction acts.

I need scarcely repeat that reconstruction, to be in the spirit of the acts of Congress and to be permanent, must be the act of the people themselves, after the fullest and freest discussion. Congress has done wisely in enabling them to make this fight by disfranchising the leading rebels, and at least making it impossible for them to vote or hold office. It would have been still better to enforce their permanent absence from the country. The personal influence they might bring to bear if they were candidates themselves is thus greatly weakened, and they are forced to discuss issues and not appeal to personal feeling in their own favor. The people are thus left freer than they ever were before to choose their own candidates, and are forced to think for themselves, as they have not hitherto done.

So far from being willing to see the disfranchised classes relieved from political disabilities, I consider these disfranchising clauses of the acts to be among their wisest and best considered provisions. If they do no other good than to relieve the people from the incubus of the old political leaders, they have accomplished incalculable service. It is not doubted that many worthy and now loyal men who could be safely trusted are disfranchised by these clauses of the military bills; but such a result was unavoidable, and can in their cases be easily remedied. It will no doubt be wise at an early day to relieve by name such of the disfranchised persons as have hitherto proved or shall prove by their conduct, in the course of the next six months, that they are worthy of it. While it was unavoidable that some good men would be disfranchised by provisions of law against classes of persons, the remedy is easy. To undertake the converse of this—that is, to give general amnesty and except individuals by name—would certainly result in leaving large numbers enfranchised who ought not to be. Such improper persons might decide the coming elections before their unfitness could be ascertained, and even then it would be more than difficult to remedy the evil. I consider the method set forth in the Reconstruction Acts by far the wiser course of the two, and I can hardly understand how any man familiar with the facts can think otherwise.

These disfranchised persons include, generally, the whole army of those who now hold, or have hitherto held office. With few exceptions, all these persons were active rebels, and are bitterly opposed to reconstruction under the acts of Congress—opposed, in fact, to any reconstruction whatever, except such as would leave them in precisely the same political condition as if there had been no rebellion and no war. Even such a reconstruction as this they would only accept as a necessity of the situation, with the purpose to renew in Congress, and perpetuate among themselves as nearly as possible, the same conditions which existed before the war. With these reactionists dominant in the South, freedom of speech and of the Press will not even exist in name. The Union men, and even those who were Secessionists, but have advocated reconstruction under the late acts of Congress, would find no peace and no protection in these States. The last condition of the freedmen would be worse than the first.

I need only point to this speech of Mr. HILL, his numerous letters, the letters of Gov. PERRY, of South Carolina, of HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, and many other such men, for sufficient evidence that I have not overstated the case. These men are the representatives of a large and powerful element bent on reaction, and they have been in the habit of controlling the Southern whites. By taking opposite sides of a political question, they have in times past divided the Southern whites on purely personal grounds, and have thus created the impression elsewhere that among the masses there was a political question decided instead of a purely personal one. United as they now are against reconstruction, it is wise to ascertain how far their influence can prevail with the people. The disfranchising clauses of the acts of Congress put it out of the power of these men to be candidates for office. One great element of their strength is thus destroyed; and the people, left to choose other leaders and vote for other candidates, have really a freedom of action which they never had before, and find themselves under a necessity for thinking which they have not heretofore felt. Congress has given them this privilege and imposed upon them this salutary necessity. It remains to be seen how they will use them. If they can win the battle against their former leaders after an open fight, all may be well in the future. If not, then not.

I do not at all agree in the opinion that there are not enough competent in this district to hold the civil offices who are not disfranchised. I have, I think, reason to know otherwise. But even admitting that it is so, it is better to have an incompetent but loyal man in office than to have a rebel of whatever ability; in fact, the greater the ability, the greater the danger of maladministration. The questions at issue under these acts of Congress are the most momentous ever presented to a people. The result for good or evil will affect all parts of the country with more or less force, and will leave an impress upon our institutions which will long remain. It is easy under existing circumstances to win the first victory, and reconstruct these States under the acts of Congress. But this victory is only the beginning of the contest, and unless it be a victory, openly and fairly won and very decisive in its results, it may prove not only fruitless, but absolutely destructive. The problem is to perpetuate reconstruction in the spirit and on the principles which can alone assure free government. Should we effect reconstruction even after silencing the open opposition of the old political leaders, we stand committed to admit the reconstructed States into the Union. Once admitted into the Union, the power of Congress over them is reduced practically to the general power which that body has over all States in the Union. By admitting these Southern States after silencing the old political leaders, and neutralizing for the moment old political influences, Congress and the people disarm themselves. The moment admission into the Union is accomplished the military power is suspended, and with it all restrictions are removed. At once these old political leaders and the old political and personal influences will resume their activity, and we may find too late that such reconstruction as we have made is not only not what was needed and expected, but what will simply result in a reproduction of the same condition of affairs which made reconstruction measures necessary at all. Freedom of speech and of the Press, education, equality before the law and in political rights and privileges are the essentials of any satisfactory reconstruction in the South. Without securing these we have secured nothing. How can we know that reconstruction will accomplish these results unless we know in advance the strength and the power of those who oppose it? Reaction is certain unless the reconstruction party can win the battle by decisive majorities over all the elements which oppose it, left to develop themselves and apply their full force to the contest. If the reactionists thus left free can defeat such reconstruction as this, we then know what to do—what, in fact, we must do—if we desire to perpetuate free institutions. It is best to know all these things before readmission into the Union is granted. It will be too late to learn them afterward. Now is the time and this is the opportunity to complete this work so that it will stand. Every dictate of wisdom and patriotism demands this work at our hands. If hastily or partially done, reconstruction will drag with it a train of evils to this country which can never be remedied. It is not necessary to say that however we restrain the opposition party now, the moment reconstruction is accomplished this party will regain its activity, and we ought to know in advance whether it possesses the power to undo what we thought we had done. I do not mean to intimate that it would be possible to reëstablish slavery; perhaps it would not even be practicable to take from the freedmen the right of suffrage, though this latter is doubtful. These politicians are wily and sagacious. They will make no laws which are not equal on their face to all men. It is in the *execution* of these laws which seem to bear equally on all, that wrong will be done, and a condition of things produced which bears no resemblance to free Government, except in name. Social exclusion, withdrawal of business relations, open exhibitions of hostility, if not, indeed, actual hostile acts, interruption of or interference with the freedmen's and other schools maintained by charitable contributions from the North—these will be the weapons used against Union men and the colored race. Acts of wrong and violence will meet no sufficient redress, if, indeed, any redress at all in the Courts. These are acts which cannot be reached by the General Government, and yet which quietly and silently render justice impossible, and establish discrimination against classes or color odious and unbearable. I say, then, again that unless reconstruction is accomplished after the fullest development of all the influences against it by decisive majorities, we will simply have reproduced and perpetuated in the South what we sought to destroy. We ought to know in advance, if possible, whether the presence of the leaders of these incurable reactionists and their active influence in this country are compatible with the peace of the country and the security of our institutions.

Another question ought to be and probably will be decided in the course of the coming canvass for and against a convention. That question is this: have the sluggishness of mind and body and the tendency to assail by violence the right of opinion and discussion, engendered by habits acquired during the existence of Slavery and the system of politics in the South, unfitted the people for such self-government as is implied by free speech, free press and the fullest peaceable discussion of all public questions? This is a most important question and one which, if answered in the light of existing facts, must be answered unfavorably. Not only do the reactionary anti-reconstructionists use all the instrumentalities I have named, except such as they are restrained from using by the military authorities, but there is little doubt that they would resort at once to the intimidation and violence which long practice has made a habit, if they dared to do so in the presence of the military forces of the United States. Candor compels me to say that this tendency to repress freedom of speech is not confined to either party, but prevails, though to much less extent, among the reconstructionists, whether they have been always Union men or have lately joined the ranks of the reconstruction party. It becomes the Government of the United States to frown upon such measures, by whatever party proposed, and no rebuke so salutary or so pregnant of good results can be administered as for the Government to protect all parties in the exercise of free speech. Results will show what we must expect in the future by reëstablishing in the South what are cardinal principles of our Government.

The foregoing remarks refer exclusively to the white race in this district. The condition and the future of the colored race are far more hopeful and encouraging. The earnest and touching anxieties of the freed people to learn cannot but make a profound impression upon the mind of any one who has had the opportunity to observe it. It may safely be said that the marvelous progress made in education and knowledge by these people, aided by the noble charitable contributions of Northern societies and individuals, finds no parallel in the history of mankind. If continued, it must be by the same means; and if the masses of the white people exhibit the same indisposition to be educated that they do now, five years will have transferred intelligence and education, so far as the masses are concerned, to the colored people of this district. The social and political results of such a change cannot fail to be important, and, to a great extent, decisive of the questions which we are seeking to solve. It becomes us, therefore, to guard zealously against any action which may and will check this most desirable progress of the colored race. In this view, also, we should assure ourselves that the reconstruction we are attempting to set up in the South is of a character and possesses the vitality to encourage and maintain this progress and perpetuate its results.

These, General, are briefly my views upon the condition of affairs in this district, and they furnish the reasons why I am pursuing the course in the administration of my office which I have indicated to you. It is not improbable that I may be mistaken, and that reconstruction forced and hurried may finally result in equal good. It seems to me, however, that we will incur a great risk by departing from the course I have marked out for myself; and if, by carrying out other measures we fail to accomplish the results we all have at heart, we will have entailed endless evil upon these people and upon the country, and will have disarmed ourselves of the power to remedy it. I am confident that reconstruction will be satisfactorily accomplished in this district in spite of the open and active opposition of the disloyal reactionists. I can safely say that Alabama will give not less than 10,000 majority of white votes for reconstruction, and I think it may be said with almost equal certainty that Georgia will give a white majority in the same direction. Not less than three-fourths of the colored vote in each of these States will be cast for reconstruction. The same remarks are substantially true of Florida. If I have so earnestly invited your attention to the danger of opposite results, it has only been to furnish the data necessary to meet the case and to justify the course I have thought it judicious to pursue. All the facts that can bear upon these questions I shall continue to report as they come to my knowledge. It is, however, my duty to state that in my judgment the condition of affairs in the Southern States, even should reconstruction be satisfactorily accomplished, will of necessity be a reproduction, in a more or less modified degree, of what now exists in Tennessee, unless some measures are adopted to free the country of the turbulent and disloyal leaders of the reactionary party. While these persons remain in the country to exercise the baleful influence they undoubtedly possess, there can be no peace. I believe that in Florida and Alabama, the danger from this cause is less than in Georgia; but in all these States there is so much danger of the disorder and violence which mark the daily history of Tennessee, that it would seem wise to adopt whatever measures are practicable to remove from the State in process of reconstruction the causes which now endanger loyal government in Tennessee. I do not venture to suggest a remedy for the evils that may be developed. Such matters merit, and will no doubt command, patient examination and careful action; and, having laid before you the facts, and my own general views upon them, I consider my duty performed.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN POPE,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A. Commanding.
Gen. U. S. GRANT, General-in-Chief U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Complimentary Benefit to a Pugilist.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 18.

MIKE MCCOOL, the pugilist, received a complimentary benefit at DeBar's Opera-house last night, at which there was a great crowd. During the evening he was presented with a new stand of colors, under which he will fight AARON JONES. MCCOOL then had a friendly set-to with JOHN SHAW. He has been reduced from 209 pounds to 193 pounds, and expects to enter the ring at 180 pounds. He is in fine condition, and will leave the city in a few days. The colors are red, white and blue on green ground.

The National Horse Fair at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Aug. 18.

The National Horse Fair closed yesterday, one more day having been added to the exhibition on account of the great interest manifested. The fair has been a great success, and the admirable management and impartial decisions of the judges have given entire satisfaction. The managers and judges were citizens of the highest standing, and their efforts have resulted in giving the City of Buffalo a foremost rank in the annals of the turf. The first race commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning. It was a private match for $500, between *Crazy Jane*, of Syracuse, and *Molly*, of Cincinnati. *Molly* won the first, third and fifth heats in 2:33¼, 2:35¼, and 2:36¼. *Crazy Jane* took the second and fourth heats in 2:34¼ and 2:35¼.

The first regular race was for a premium of $400, best three in five, open to all beaten horses except *Butler* and *Fearless*. *Gray Eagle*, *Keystone*, *May Queen* and *Crazy Jane* started. *May Queen*, a California mare, brought over by J. B. GALLAR, took the purse in three straight heats. Time, 2:32, 2:34¼, 2:33¾.

The second race was for a premium of $600, best three in five, to harness, free to all horses, except *Dexter* and *Ethan Allen*. *George M. Patchen*, *Billy Lewis* and *Mountain Maid* were the contestants. *Mountain Maid* took the purse in 2:32, 2:34¼ and 2:33¾.

Dexter, *Melton* and several first-class horses will exhibit their speed at Hamilton, Canada, on Friday next.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 18.

The following decisions have been rendered at the Internal Revenue Bureau:

It is enacted in section 138 of the Internal Revenue Act, that the interest of any successor to arise from the sale of real estate under any trust for the sale thereof shall be deemed to be a succession chargeable with duty under said act, and that said duty shall be paid by the trustee, executor or other person having control of the funds. If A, dying intestate since June 30, 1864, gives to B, in his will, a certain amount—for instance, one thousand dollars, and for want of personal property the executor sells real estate to obtain money for the payment of said sum, the moneys arising from such sale are to be deemed a succession, and the executor should be required to pay a succession tax thereon.

The producers of crude oil are entitled to the same privileges and are subject to the same restrictions as manufacturers in regard to the sales of their own products. Any person who has made, signed, or issued an instrument subject to stamp duty, unstamped or insufficiently stamped, or any person having an interest therein, may present it to the Collector of the proper district, who, upon payment of the proper stamp required by law, and a penalty of $50, and where the whole amount of the tax denoted by the stamp required exceeds $50, on payment also, in trust, at the rate of six per centum, from the day on which such stamp ought to have been affixed, is required by law to affix the stamp and to make note upon the margin of the instrument, the date of so doing, and the fact that such penalty has been paid.

When an instrument is presented to a Collector to be stamped under the provisions of section 158 he is authorized to remit the penalty if it shall be proven to his satisfaction that such instrument was issued without the necessary stamp, by reason of accident, mistake, inadvertence, or urgent necessity, and without any willful design to defraud the United States of the duty, or to evade or delay the payment thereof; provided such instrument is presented to him for that purpose, and the stamp tax chargeable thereon is paid within twelve calendar months after the 1st day of August, 1866, or within twelve calendar months after the making or issuing thereof. But the use of the words "after the 1st day of August, 1866," in the one case, and "the day of issuing" in the other, are excluded.

The interest upon the amount of tax denoted by the stamp is distinct from the penalty, forms no part of it, and cannot be remitted. It should in all cases be collected when said amount exceeds $50, even when the penalty is remitted. The amount thus collected should be entered upon form No. 58, and returned to the Assessor, and should also be entered under the head of "Interest, $2 52," upon the monthly abstract of collections.

The Base-Ball Tournament at Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, Mich., Sunday, Aug. 18.

In the base-ball tournament on Saturday, the the Unknown Club, of Jackson, won the first prize; the Alleghany Club, of Alleghany City, the second, and the Maple Leaf Club, of Hamilton, Canada, the third. All of the first-class matches are yet to come off, and are to decide the prizes in the second and third classes. The attendance continues very large, and everything passes off pleasantly. The tournament will probably close on Tuesday.

Martial Law Proclaimed in Julesburgh—Mortality in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Aug. 18.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Julesburgh, to suppress the rule of gamblers and desperadoes.

There were 206 deaths in this city last week, more than one-half of which were children.

Conservative Meeting in Alabama.

A meeting of the "Conservative Union Men" of Montgomery County, Ala., was held in the city of Montgomery on the 10th inst., to appoint delegates to the State Convention to be held at the capital on the 4th of September next. Mr. JOSEPH HODGSON offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a County Executive Committee, and in support of his resolution said that the Convention in September would be composed of the intellect and honesty of the State, and that it was incumbent upon Montgomery County to spurn the threats of those who would deter the Conservatives from their duty, and send up delegates who would save the State from the Brownlowism of Tennessee. He feared the worst consequences from inaction. The enemies of the Conservatives were moving heaven and earth to carry the Convention which is to be called under the Reconstruction Acts. The Conservatives were in favor of accepting every legitimate result of the war, and would secure to the colored race every right appertaining to freemen. But while granting suffrage to the colored race by the only legitimate authority which could confer it—the vote of Alabama—the Conservatives held that the colored people should at the same time assist them in guaranteeing universal amnesty. He would beg the colored race to spurn the falsehoods which ambitious demagogues were circulating among them, and stand side by side with the white race in developing the wealth of the State. The men who were placing them in antagonism to the white race were strangers of whom they knew nothing, or Southern men whose records heretofore for the most part were those of violent demagogues, who hesitated at no outrage, and who were now anxious to cloak their nefarious lives by wrapping around them the American flag. If Alabama was to be preserved from the grasp of these who would trample upon our dearest rights, and who would consign to infamy the graves of our illustrious dead who died at the command of the State, it must be done by the noble sons of Alabama who will never compromise with wrong and never bow at the footstool of oppression. The State is Conservative; no oppression and no swindling can make her anything else, if the people will but prove true to themselves. If reconstruction under the Sherman acts is to come, it can come better by the honest sons of the State than by those who have never been honest in the past, who have trampled upon their own records, and who will make the inaction of the State a means to tie it hand and foot. Mr. HODGSON said that it was useless to adopt a platform other than "the Constitution, the Union, and the Laws." It was the platform upon which he stood before the war, and he did not know how to stand upon any other. Let the State Convention do what is best for the people and let us stand by its decision.

At the conclusion of his remarks the resolution was adopted, and after the appointment of the Committee, of which Mr. HODGSON was made Chairman, the meeting adjourned.

Deaths in a Menagerie—Two Children Smothered—A Man Killed.

Correspondence of the Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye.

FAIRFIELD, Iowa, Monday, Aug. 12.

Yesterday this town was filled, more than filled, by the crowds of country people who poured in from every direction to see a collection of animals. It was a terrible day. The crowd—such a crowd as we never before saw on a show-day—the dust, in volumes unimaginable, together with the intolerable heat of the sun, made our usually pleasant town most decidedly disagreeable. The "jam" at the ticket wagon was very great, and within the canvas the multitude was so great that several women fainted and were carried out. Two children were smothered to death in the arms of their mothers. Another fatal accident occurred from the Menagerie. While returning home from the afternoon's exhibition, two farmers were racing their teams, when the neck-yoke of one broke, causing him to be thrown from the front of the wagon. The wheels passed over him, and he died almost immediately from his injuries.

Robbery in New-Orleans—A Soldier Absconds with $3,000.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Aug. 13.

About the first of the present month, SAMUEL W. KENT, a Sergeant in the Fourth United States Cavalry, detailed for duty as clerk with Major JNO. W. TODD, ordnance officer at Baton Rouge, was sent to this city, charged with various duties, among others with that of drawing from the United States Sub-treasury $3,000, to be used in paying the workmen employed at the Baton Rouge Arsenal. The strictest confidence was, it will thus be seen, imposed in KENT by his officers. Previous to serving with Major TODD, he had been detailed as clerk at headquarters of the fifth military district, in this city, where he was highly esteemed, and had been promoted from the position of private to that of sergeant. He came down from Baton Rouge, drew the $3,000 from the Sub-treasury, obtained from other sources considerable sums of money upon various pretexts, and then decamped for parts unknown, since which time nothing has been discovered of his whereabouts. KENT hails originally from Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., and is described as being 5 feet 8 inches in height, light mustache, hazel eyes, dark brown hair, and is 28 years of age. He talks rapidly, and is restless in his actions when addressed. If arrested, he will be held liable for the double accusation of desertion and embezzlement.

Attacks by Insinuation and Inuendo.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, Aug. 17.

The NEW-YORK TIMES takes the *Tribune* to task, and very justly we think, for the covert attacks upon Gen. GRANT which have characterized that journal for a few weeks past. If the *Tribune* deprecates and fears the nomination of GRANT by the Republican Convention of 1868, and prefers, as it evidently does, some more radical candidate, it will do better by saying so in a manly way, and setting forth its reasons, than by pursuing the attempt to break down GRANT's popularity with Republicans by insinuation and inuendo. We agree with the *Tribune* that it is too early yet to select candidates for 1868; but we go further than that, believing it is too early to begin pecking at the reputation of possible candidates.

EMPLOYMENT OF FREEDMEN IN WASHINGTON.—We learn that Major-Gen. HOWARD has made an arrangement with Gen. MICHLER, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, for the expenditure of some $5,000, under Gen. MICHLER's superintendence, in furnishing labor to colored people upon the public works. The sum above named is the balance of a sum contributed by benevolent parties at the North to supply aid and employment to colored people. The colored laborers under this appropriation will be set at work upon the improvement of Virginia-avenue, at the point where the ravine crosses it at Eleventh-street east. As Gen. MICHLER furnishes the horses and carts, the sum above mentioned will serve to make a very important and much needed improvement upon the principal and most direct street leading from the Navy-yard to the Departments. From the fact that this avenue has never been properly improved, the travel between the Departments and the Navy-yard is now sent a very circuitous course, and up the steep grades of the Capitol Hill.—*Washington Star, Aug. 16.*

PROOF OF MARRIAGE.—A bigamy case was tried in Portland, Me., last week, the accused party pleading that he had not been married to the woman reported to have been his first wife. No certified evidence of marriage was produced, but simply the fact that the defendant had lived many years with the women, by whom he had a family. Judge DICKERSON charged the jury that marriage may be proved in various ways. It may be done by a marriage certificate, by the testimony of a person who was present at the ceremony, or by the admission and acts of the party accused. If the respondent lived with the woman and acknowledged and recognized her as his wife, and held her out to the world as his wife, then that may be proof that there was a marriage. For a party is not at liberty so to conduct himself, living with another, holding her out to the world as his wife, and then to say he was not married to her.

LIBERAL GIFT TO ANDOVER SEMINARY.—FREDERICK JONES, Esq., of Boston, has placed the sum of $15,000 at the disposal of the Trustees of the Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary, to enable them to appoint and sustain a suitable teacher of elocution, for the training of students in the science and art of apt, forcible, tasteful and convincing public address. The *Congregationalist* says:

"A new chair of instruction has been authorized, on this foundation, by the Trustees, and a special Committee of their appointment is now looking for the right man to perform this responsible and difficult work. We learn, also, that Rev. Prof. G. N. WEBBER, of Middlebury College, Vt., has been chosen to fill, for two years, the Lectureship at Andover, on intellectual and moral philosophy.

A SCENE AT AUBURN PRISON.—A few days since, while two convicts were engaged in the shoe-shop of the Auburn prison, assisting in packing goods preparatory to shipment, one of them "accidentally" happened to get nailed up in a packing case marked "60 pairs Brogans—11s and 12s." The foreman of the shop observed the mark, and knowing that that style of work had not been manufactured recently in the prison, immediately suspected something wrong. He accordingly informed the other convict that he might set that box aside, as it would not be shipped. In about three minutes the top came off the box and out jumped the occupant, he having heard the remark of the foreman. It was a close thing for him, however, as the carman had already backed up to the door to draw the goods out.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Cocheco Print Works at Dover, N. H., run 48,232 spindles and 1,200 looms. These consume 4,700 bales of cotton yearly and produce 12,000,000 yards of cloth. A thousand hands, 600 of them women and girls, are employed in the mills, and their wages average from $4 to $8 a week. For several years past the company has paid in dividends $100,000 every six months, and in June, over and above this, $300,000 of the capital stock was divided among the stockholders, leaving the working capital an even million.

During the week ending Aug. 10 one hundred and seventy-four deaths were officially reported in New-Orleans, being an increase of thirty-five over the number reported in the previous week. Fourteen died of cholera, fourteen of yellow fever, nine of consumption, two of sun-stroke, two of old age and the balance variously. Forty were infants under one year of age, and one, a colored woman, HENRIETTA RANSENE, was aged over a hundred years.

During the week ending Aug. 10 there were received in Cleveland, Ohio, 5,926,300 pounds of iron, 499,800 pounds of nails and spikes, and 6,967 tons of iron ore. There were shipped during the same time 4,546,400 pounds of iron, 433,500 pounds of nails and spikes, and 5,130 tons of iron ore.

A conflagration occurred at Burlington, Iowa, on the 12th inst., by which Messrs. JONES & GIFFORD, packers, of Chicago, lose 360,000 pounds of bulk meat, which is insured, and Messrs. CRAGIN & Co., packers, of this city, lose 200,000 pounds of meat, mostly shoulders, which is insured for $14,000.

One of the mills of the Bladen Land Company, in North Carolina, was burned down on the 17th of June last. They immediately commenced rebuilding, and on the 17th of this month they commenced sawing again. Only two months to rebuild their large buildings and repair their engines.

Between $20,000 and $30,000 was collected in New-Orleans for the relief of the sufferers in the inundated districts in Louisville, but there is still much suffering, and Gen. MOWER, of the Freedmen's Bureau, is making arrangements to afford relief.

Hon. JULIUS W. BLACKWELL, formerly a member to Congress from the Third District of Tennessee, died at his residence in Athens, in that State, on the 2d instant.

Official Proof From Paris.
STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT.

STEINWAY & SONS are enabled positively to announce that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR
AMERICAN PIANOS,

this medal being distinctly classified first, over all other American exhibitors. In proof of which the following

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE

of the President and members of the International Jury on Musical Instruments is annexed:

PARIS, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition.

First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,
President of International Jury.

GEORGES KASTNER, AMBROISE THOMAS, ED. HANSLICK, F. A. GEVAERT, J. SCHIEDMAYER, Members of the International Jury.

The original certificate, together with "the official catalogue of awards," in which the name of STEINWAY & SONS is recorded *first* on the list, can be seen at their WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, new numbers 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27, late 20 East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

From the Paris Times.

"There is no one article in the Great Exhibition which seems to have attracted more attention than the beautiful apparatus for the manufacture of nitrous oxide gas, exhibited by Dr. Colton, of New-York. It has been visited by the Emperor and Empress, Prince Napoleon, the Prince of Wales, the King and Queen of Prussia, Crown Prince and Princess Royal of Prussia, the King of Belgium, Prince Oscar of Sweden, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, the King of Wurtemburg, Prince Humbert of Italy, and many others of less note. This beautiful apparatus, combined with several other articles in the sanitary department, drew the grand prize, only five of which were awarded to the United States."—*Advertisement.*

Ancient Fine Arts.

To the Editor of the New-York Herald:

Respecting the relics of porcelain ware found in the late exhumations at Herculaneum, which have been forwarded to the Society of Antiquities in London, whereof your correspondent says the bottle resembling DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS was undoubtedly placed among the ruins by the agent of Dr. Drake, we desire to state he is incorrect in every respect. If a bottle was found there bearing our lettering, the language of the Ancient Romans was different from the accepted literature of that day. Our agent has other business than this in Europe, and has not been in Italy at all. No doubt Americans carry Plantation Bitters to Rome; but trying to impose upon a society of antiquarians in this way seems quite useless, and we do not appreciate the joke. It is unnecessary for us to spend money in Europe while we are unable to supply the demand for these celebrated Bitters here.

Respectfully, P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Summer Complaint.

This complaint is usually a salutary effort of nature to relieve the system, and to suppress which invite headache symptoms, hydrocephalus, convulsions and death.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS and mild diet, as barley water or oatmeal gruel, are the only remedies needed and commit no mistakes.

Purge your child with these Pills and he will be safe. A Porous Plaster placed over diaphragm is of great service. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold by all druggists. Office, Brandreth House, New-York.

Silver Plated Ware.

ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, COFFEE URNS, CASTORS, &c., &c., plated on fine albata or nickel silver, manufactured expressly for our trade by the celebrated MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY, & ROGERS, SMITH & CO.

GEO. H. KITCHEN CO.,
No. 591 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Original, Peerless and Delicious "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" provokes the envy and the cupidity of brainless and tasteless imitators. Shun their mockeries. There is but one genuine perfume of that name, and into the glass of the bottles containing it are stamped these words: "PHALON & SON, Perfumers, New-York." Sold by all druggists.

Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time, permanently cured, by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find in it also a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the highest premium—a gold medal—for the perfection of sewing machines and button-hole machines. The only gold medal awarded to this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac simile of medals at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, the most elegant wedding cards, notes, monograms, &c., in the City.

Many ladies who can lay no claim to a beautiful face have carried captive many hearts by a charming form. Breast Remedies, No. 907 Broadway.

For the Hair—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS the best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Florence Sewing-Machine was awarded the highest prize over all competitors, at the Paris Exposition, 1867—the first Silver Medal for the best family Sewing-machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines, —First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

TOMPKINS—SEXTON.—At St. Thomas' Church, Forestville, Chautauqua County, N. Y., by Rev. Francis Granger, NOAH TOMPKINS, of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., to ABBIE, eldest daughter of Abram Sexton, of the former place.

DIED.

BIRDSALL.—On Friday, Aug. 16, ANNA LLOYD, wife of Daniel Birdsall, and daughter of the late Gen. John Lloyd.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 55 1st-place, Brooklyn.

BULL.—On Sunday afternoon, Aug. 18, FRANCIS T., only child of Alfred M. and Margaret B. Bull, aged 10 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family and of his grandfather, John B. Bull, are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. R. Gardner, Washington Heights. Hudson River Railroad trains leave 30th-st. for 152d-st. station at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOTCHKISS.—At 7½ A. M. on Saturday, Aug. 17, THOMAS H. HOTCHKISS, of the firm of Guy C. Hotchkiss & Son, Williamsburgh, N. Y., aged 32 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 119 3d-st., Williamsburgh. The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

MARTINE.—At Fayetteville, N. C., on Friday, Aug. 9, HESTER, wife of the late James Martine, in the 67th year of her age.

SHEPARD.—On Thursday night, Aug. 15, AGNES FAULKNER, only child of William F. and Rosa M. Shepard, aged 13 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from No. 91 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 19, at 2 P. M.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE STOMACH.

Seven-eighths of the physical pain, and much of the mental disquietude experienced by both sexes, proceed from a disordered stomach, with which the liver and the bowels always sympathize. Set the "responsible organ" right with a few doses of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, and the entire system will soon be restored to a perfectly healthy condition.

Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by druggists.

GAS WORKS
FOR COAL, RESIN OR OIL GAS.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.
Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.
It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.
Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

A DAY IN THE COUNTRY.—VISIT THE Irving Memorial Fair at Tarrytown, Westchester County, open Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Aug. 20, 21, 22, from 4 until 10 P. M. Trains leave 30th-st. by Hudson River Railroad at 1, 2:50, 4:15, 4:30, & 5:30, 6:30, 9 P. M. Steamers CHRYSTENAH at 3:30, from foot Harrison-st., and SLEEPY HOLLOW at 4, from foot Warren-st., giving time to drive through Sleepy Hollow, visit Sunnyside and the Fair, and return to the City by the 9:26 P. M. train.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 24 DEY-ST.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL REMAIN closed until MONDAY, Sept. 2.

THE AMERICAN COLONY AT JAFFA.

Some Personal Reminiscences of "High Priest" George J. Adams—His Career as a Mormon Elder and Strolling Actor.

The documents lately published by well-informed and trustworthy persons concerning the lamentable condition of the American Colony in Jaffa, Syria, and more especially their last appeal addressed to the American Consul now at Jerusalem, Palestine, telling the sad story of their sufferings for the past year and of their present wretchedness, are very sad. Especially so are those setting forth the most earnest desire of the colonists to return at once to the United States, and so escape from the condition of utter poverty and semi-slavery to which they have been reduced by the devices of their leader; and this appeal has very likely provoked a general desire to know something of the antecedents of this man—their leader—the self-styled "Prophet" ADAMS. It chanced that a number of years ago certain business relations brought ADAMS and the writer for several months into half-a-dozen-times-a-daily communication, so that the deponent can, to a certain extent, speak by the card.

This man, GEORGE J. ADAMS, the founder and "High Priest" of the "New Church of the Messiah," who has so cruelly deceived and then so basely deserted the little band of New-England men now starving at Jaffa, is a notorious individual, who was some years ago, familiar to the public as an adventurer, a charlatan and a scamp. He is none other than the once well-known "Mormon-Elder ADAMS," who at one time made himself disgracefully conspicuous in and about the town of Boston, as will appear in the sequel. He was born in England, so he says, and certain it is that neither New-England or Old England ever turned loose a more consummate and plausible rascal, or one better qualified to take the position of chief of all the confidence men on the face of the earth. The embryo prophet and high priest, yet to be, was early apprenticed to a tailor, and in due time was graduated from the shop-board a doughty and able Knight of the Thimble, the Needle and the Goose. During the days of his sartorial apprenticeship, ADAMS was an enthusiastically active member of an amateur dramatic association, and more than once in some rustic "spout-shop" did he, forgetting for the time his cabbage, rant and roar through *Othello* or *Damon*.

Early in his twenties ADAMS became converted to the Wesleyan variety of the Protestant faith, and, as a Methodist exhorter, soon distinguished himself by the zeal and fluency of his ministrations. Possessed of a certain rude eloquence, he soon became a shining light of of the religious community, and his converts were many. This in, near and about Boston.

After some time when the excitement and novelty of exhorting and preaching had somewhat died away, the promising young exhortist, lately so uproariously enthusiastic, became, for some reason, what the brethren call "lukewarm"—that is, he backslid, or back-slode, or, at any rate, the Methodists-theologico-technical term is, that he became a "backslider"—he dropped his faith and didn't elder any more just then. By some means this lapus became known to Mr. PURDY, the manager then of the leading theatre in Boston, who, being in sore need of an attraction, and having heard somewhat of ADAMS' dramatic aspirations, made that worthy an offer of much cash if he would enact for him on six consecutive nights in his theatre (the National it is said) the leading characters in half a dozen plays. Exactly how many shekels were required to tempt the recreant elder to take off the white neck-tie and put on the buff-leather boots, history has failed to record. Suffice to say, ADAMS agreed to act, and was forthwith billed to appear as the crook-backed tyrant in "Richard III." The result may be easily imagined—the new star had but yesterday been "converting" scores by the fervent power of his exhortations and his prayers, and now——. Well, let a New-York reader imagine what would be the crowd were Rev. E. H. CHAPIN announced, in all good faith, to personate at the Olympic Theatre next Wednesday, the rash, young, handsome, hero lover in the play of "Romeo and Juliet."

Manager PURDY's theatre was jammed to its utmost extent for the first few nights. People went just to see how the elder would get along. Considered in a critical light, the acting was about as bad as a superlatively good-natured audience could possibly endure: the novelty soon wore off; four or five nights exhausted the public curiosity, and the great and increasing number of empty benches on the two or three concluding evenings warned the discreet manager not to renew the hazardous engagement with his theological star.

So ADAMS' engagement terminated abruptly, and was soon only remembered as a nine-days' wonder. A number of ludicrous incidents grew out of it, however, one of which was as follows: An editor of a religious paper saw fit to make about ADAMS some severe remarks editorially and personally, for which the backsliden elder vowed vengeance. Arming himself with a cowhide or horsewhip, (the technical and quadrupedal difference between which should, for the benefit of future writers be at once explained,) the irate actor-elder awaited in the street the coming of his foe. When ADAMS espied him in the distance, approaching all unconscious of harm, he concealed himself until his intended victim had come near, then, rushing from his concealment, he seized the trembling editor by the collar, and drawing on his stock of Bible texts, of which he had many at his tongue's end, and which he never hesitated to jumble together in any way to suit his own purposes, ADAMS proclaimed aloud, "The Lord hath delivered mine enemy into mind hand—now will I deal unto him forty stripes save one."

Then administering the horse-whipping or cow-whipping, whichever it may be, at his own elegant leisure, to his non-resisting antagonist, the belligerent "Elder" retired to his dressing-room to attire himself for "Othello, the Moor of Venice." There are many versions of this whipping story; the foregoing is a fair average of ADAMS' own tellings, struck as near as may be between the times of his perfect sobriety and other times of equally perfect intoxication. ADAMS was fond of telling this story himself. The above would seem to be the main facts, while the amount of embellishment depended on the quantity of old Bourbon previously imbibed.

In one of his peculiar moods, when his "receptivity" was ready for almost anything new, ADAMS "received" the doctrine of Mormonism, and forthwith became a red-hot convert, and in a marvelously short time he was a regularly ordained Mormon preacher, authorized to travel throughout the land, preaching the new Gospel of Mormon according to JOE. SMITH, and proselyting whomsoever he might. He was successful as a Mormon preacher, and soon became known as "ADAMS, the Mormon Elder."

When the people of the West broke up by force of musketry the Mormon settlement at Nauvoo, the greater part of those deluded disciples of JOE. SMITH went to the Far West, but not all. Small bodies of them colonized in various places for the time, until they could dispose of their effects, wind up their affairs, and prepare to follow their priests and leaders to the Territory which they now occupy. One little squad of Mormons, some of whom had been at Nauvoo, but most of whom had been converted elsewhere, found in Lake Erie, between the Michigan and the Canada shores, a small island, nearly uninhabited, called "Beaver Island," where they congregated and formed a Mormon settlement. In one of his erratic rambles GEORGE J. ADAMS found this little congenial colony, and he was made welcome.

His theatrical fever here attacked him again, and he organized a local company and played to the Beaver Islanders. Soon tiring of this, and neither Methodism nor Mormonism offering him now a livelihood, ADAMS determined to take his company of bass-wood actors and travel through the western towns and make a fortune, and in ten days the Nation Theatre was ready.

At this time ADAMS took from Beaver Island as his leading actress the woman who afterward passed as his wife. There is a story that this lady was already somewhat married, or was attached to the harem of one of the Beaver Island magnates, and that the Elder found it convenient to travel far and travel fast in order to get his precious person comfortably beyond the range of a certain pistol.

From this time, August, 1851, for several reasons ADAMS vagabondised through the west as a strolling actor-man. His way of getting up a company was eminently cheap and rascally. In every town there are a score of ambitious "stage-struck" boys, who fancy that with "a chance" they can soon rival GARRICK and excel KEAN. Here the scoundrelism of ADAMS came into play. He would engage such young men, who were only too eager to go, telling them that he could pay no salary for a month, till he could judge of their fitness for the profession. Then, by smooth words, he would excite their ambition till they would study night and day, spend their money for wardrobe, draw on their friends for all the cash they could possibly get, only to be told by the manager as soon as the novelty wore off and the desire to be earning something came uppermost, that "really, my dear fellow, you're a hard worker, you try your best, you do all you can, but candidly, between you and me, you'll never make an actor." So the aspirant would go disconsolately back to his plow or his yard-stick.

Yet strange to say, not a village but offered its scores of similar recruits. The women of the company must, for the most part, be paid professionals; for though there are quite as many stage-struck girls as boys, they dare not go, for the step which in a boy would be a mere harmless escapade, would, in a girl, be utter and irretrievable ruin. Thus, with a wretched squad of raw school-boy actors whom he was always swindling, living perpetually in an atmosphere of lies, "Elder" ADAMS for many months struggled on in his career as theatrical manager.

The manager was of course always the "star" of the company—no matter what the play—tragedy, comedy, farce or pantomime, "the celebrated actor, Mr. GEORGE J. ADAMS, from the Boston theatres," played the leading part.

ADAMS was as poor an actor as ever spoke, without doubt. When he played his original engagement with Mr. PURDY, some one happened to say that his intonation was like the elder BOOTH's. It is well known that that admirable actor could not help giving a nasal twang to certain of his words, as his nose had been injured in such a manner as to affect his speech. After that remark made in ADAMS' hearing, he always talked through his nose, with the idea of imitating the great actor. To such an extent did he carry this wretched affectation that the speech in the first act of "Richard III.", "Now is the winter of our discontent," &c., was drawled through the nose to such a degree that a listener with his eyes closed might easily imagine that the speaker had a hair lip.

ADAMS was an exceedingly negligent, even dirty man, as to his person. He would borrow garments from his actors and return them in such a soiled condition that they must be thrown away.

He used invariably to play *Othello* and *Rolla* in "Pizarro" on consecutive nights, because he used for both parts to redden his face, neck and shoulders with Spanish vermillion to imitate the Moorish hue of skin, and after playing *Othello* he would merely rub the red off his face, leaving it on his arms and neck for the *Rolla* of the succeeding night, as it was too much trouble to wash it off, and "it wouldn't show under his clothes."

The "Elder" frequently was taken suddenly drunk, and would have to be dosed with salt brine inside, and drenched with buckets of pump-water outside, to sober him sufficiently to enable him to "get through" his part.

Of course a company conducted on this plan was perpetually in pecuniary difficulties with landlords, printers and others. In these cases, when all else failed, ADAMS would call in the aid of his Free Masonry. In more instances than one was the dramatic and personal wardrobe of the entire company attached and detained by officers until certain outstanding hotel bills were settled. Invariably ADAMS' first inquiry would then be for the leading Free Masons in the place; he would then disappear for an hour or two, and presently the goods would be set free.

The Elder still delighted in an occasional sermnn, and he would always make a great sensation about it. While playing in a town he would engage some temporarily vacant church edifice or school-house, and at the conclusion of the theatrical performance on Saturday night, he would present himself before the audience and say: "Ladies and gentlemen: On to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Episcopo-Presbyterio-Methodisco-Congregational Church of this city, I shall preach a sermon from the text," &c., &c.

The next evening the church would be crowded, and Adams would deliver a most admirable and brilient discourse, at the conclusion of which he would address the audience somewhat after this fashion. "I desire to state to this congregation, that on to-morrow evening, at the Theatre in Smith Street, I shall have the honor of enacting before a Jonestown audience for my benefit, the character of "Macbeth," in Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of that name.

He never paid his actors, with the exception of two or three indispensables; for a man to ask for money was to receive his discharge. In this matter ADAMS was thoroughly heartless, many a time turning off some poor fellow in mid-winter, hundreds of miles from his home, without a dollar in his pocket. On one occasion he discharged, at Green Bay, Wisconsin, in January, when the weather was so cold that the mercury froze, nine persons, two of them women, and left them there without paying them one dollar of the hundreds he owed them, and even with their hotel bill unpaid.

In short the entire career of Mr. GEORGE J. ADAMS, for many years has been one of meanness, hypocrisy, scampism and rascality.

This last enterprise, wherein he hoped to rival JOE SMITH and BRIGHAM YOUNG, and make himself the high priest of a new church in a strange land, where there would be none to call him to account or challenge his actions, is of a piece with his previous scoundrelism, though conceived on a somewhat grander scale. That he will rob those deluded men and women of their all is a foregone conclusion. Their touching appeal to the American Consul at Jerusalem, signed by the few of them yet left alive, gives a sad outline of the rascally scheme, and if these poor creatures do not all perish of famine it will not be from any aid afforded by the arch-scoundred, Elder GEORGE J. ADAMS.

Alleged Forgeries by a Divinity Student.

From the Troy Whig, Aug. 17.

Among the students in attendance at the last term of the Catholic Theological Seminary, in this city, was a young man named L. J. STEELE, a convert to Catholicity, and son of Rev. ALLEN STEELE, a well-known Methodist divine, formerly pastor of the North Second-street Methodist Episcopal Church. Young STEELE, after changing his religious belief, left his father's home in the West, and came to Albany with the view of making the acquaintance of Bishop CONROY, and through his intercession to obtain admission to some Catholic college, where he could prepare himself for the priesthood. He was received with open arms by Rev. E. P. WADHAMS, of Albany—who is also a convert—and who is Vicar-General of this diocese. Through the influence of Rev. Mr. WADHAMS young STEELE was admitted to the Theological Seminary here about ten months ago. He studied philosophy and also theology. About two months since STEELE started West to visit his friends. He reached Syracuse on his journey homeward, where he met with a young lady whose charms so captivated him that he forgot his priestly character and—married her. One day this week Rev. Mr. WADHAMS, of Albany, received a note for $50, for which he was indorser in favor of the student, from one of the banks of this city. The reverend gentleman at once pronounced the note a forgery, and, upon investigation, it transpired that STEELE was a forger as well as a religious hypocrite. The news of the transaction spread rapidly, and forthwith a number of other forged orders and bills, perpetrated by him, were brought to the surface. His present whereabouts are unknown.

The people of Bennington, Vt., will celebrate the anniversary of the revolutionary battle at that place, on the 16th inst., in an appropriate manner. Speakers from abroad have been engaged for the occasion, among them Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Now occupying their
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-avenue,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
DEPOSITS of $1 to $5,000 received, and
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.
Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR-PLACE—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. for Deposits and Payments; Accounts to $5,000 received.
NOTICE—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the depositors for the six months preceding Aug. 1, payable on and after the 15th of August. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor and draw interest from the 1st of August.
N. B.—Money deposited up to the 20th of August will draw interest from the first of said month.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., cor. of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, Pres't.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.
The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:
Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

ALL PERSONS ARE FORBID LOANING or trusting any one on my account; nothing paid by me unless personally contracted or authorized.
New-York City. WM. JOHNSTON.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
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U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

First Mortgage Bonds of the
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN, AND BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,
FOR SALE AT 90, BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

Government Securities of all Issues
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
OR EXCHANGED FOR THE ABOVE BONDS,
AT FULL MARKET RATES.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS AND BONDS.
SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY,
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STOCKTON CITY,
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PLATTE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c.
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
AUGUST 17, 1867.
HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 10 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $5 90 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

UNION TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST.
CAPITAL........$1,600,000.
(All paid in and securely invested.)
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.
THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for Married Women, Guardian for Infants, and is a LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court.
It will receive Registry and Transfer Books, and act as Agent to pay Coupons and Dividends; also as Trustee, in Railroad Mortgages, and will take charge of and manage Estates.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ANDREW V. STOUT, Vice-Presidents.
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A. A. LOW,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
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AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.
JAS. M. WATERBURY,	DANIEL C. HOWELL,
FREEMAN CLARK,	GEORGE W. CUYLER,
AMASA J. PARKER,	JAMES FORSYTH,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JONATH'N W. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM F. RUSSELL,	JOHN MAGEE.

WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
CHARLES T. CARLTON, Ass't Secretary.
W. H. PECKHAM, Counsel.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE
GUARANTEED
RAILROAD BONDS.
The UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as agent, offer for sale the Bonds of the UNION AND LOGANSPORT RAILROAD COMPANY.
These Bonds are First Mortgage Bonds, secured by an ample sinking fund, and guaranteed by a consolidated Railroad Company of 375 miles of central trunk road, and are believed to constitute first-class permanent investment bonds.
For full particulars and terms, apply at office of
UNION TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, corner of Rector-st.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, July 30, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, UNDER authority granted by the stockholders at their annual meeting in September, 1864, and pursuant to acts of the Legislatures of Rhode Island and Connecticut, passed in 1865, have decided to increase the capital stock from $1,754,600 to $2,000,000, for the purpose of purchasing the controlling interest in a line of steamers to run in connection with this road.
The distribution of the new stock will be made at par, and stockholders registered upon the books of the Company on Aug. 5 will be entitled to the increase—say about 15 per cent on the number of shares then held by them—provided they notify Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, Agents of the Company, that they will avail themselves of the right on or before the 20th of August proximo, after which date all stock not subscribed for by the present shareholders will be awarded to parties who stand ready to take the same.
Payment for the stock will be called for during the month of September next.
By order of the Board.
JAS. T. DAY, President.
V. S. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.
TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees, ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the Stonington Steamboat Company has been organized, and a portion of the stock of said Company has been reserved to be distributed among such of the stockholders of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company as may take their proportion of the increased capital of that Company allotted to them.
Parties wishing to avail themselves of this privilege will please make application to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, on or before the 10th September, proximo, at which time said stock will be distributed, pro rata, among them. JAMES T. DAY, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND mortgage bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.
The undersigned will receive proposals to the 24th inst. inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $2,000 of said bonds for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.
JAMES C. BELL, FREDERICK A. COE, CHAS. A. RAPPALLO, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.
STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.
WORK, DAVIS & BARTON,
D. P. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

FOR SALE—CHRISTIAN COUNTY AND HENderson County 7 per cent. Kentucky Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. These are first-class securities. Apply to J. T. BOYLE, President of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad, at the office of GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

$5.000 WANTED BY A PERSON that has had long experience in Wall-st.; he will give the business his best attention for a share of the profits; the best of references given. Address O. P. R., Box No. 187 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES
ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, August 17—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110¾	110⅞	Gold	140⅜	140⅝
Coupon, 1881	111¾	111⅞	Aug. 7.30	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	109½	109⅞	June 7.30	107½	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅝	113⅞	July 7.30	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	109½	110	Oct. C.I.N't's '64	118⅝	119
5-20 Coupon, '65	110½	110⅞	Dec. C.I.N't's '64	117⅝	118
5-20 C. '65, Jan&Jy	108	108⅛	May C.I.N't's '65	117	117¼
5-20 Coupon, '67	108	108¼	Aug. C.I.N't's '65	116	116½
10-40 Reg.	99	99½	Sept. C.I.N't's '65	115⅝	116
10-40 Coupon	102¾	103	Oct. C.I.N't's '65	115	115¼

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.
GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway,
JULY 26, 1867.
CASH CAPITAL........$200,000
SURPLUS........61,231
FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.
TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the twentieth day of August, instant.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.
Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 8, 1867.

IRVING
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 9 WALL-ST.
CASH CAPITAL........$200,000
ASSETS AUGUST 1, 1867........308,179
LIABLITIES........2,072
NEW-YORK, August 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a *Dividend of Five per cent. and Government Tax*, payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY. CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on Monday, the 2d day of September next.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., and reopened on the morning of Sept. 3.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 24, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
2 Pinch Bars.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Shipping Boxes.
7 Flat Cars.
130 Railroad Chairs.
25,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
1 Push Car Frame.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands
1 Track Gauge.
9,560 Pounds Railroad Iron.
1 Locomotive and Tender.
1 Locomotive.
1 Head-light Locomotive.
14 Coupling Links.
4 Spike Mauls.
2 Spike Punches.
586 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
289 Pounds Railroad Spikes.
8¾ Miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn Tables.
625 Cross Ties.
1 Fire Tongs.
2 Push Car Wheels.
2 Screw Wrenches.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
3 Hand Cars.
1 Push Car.
The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor the bridge over the Boen Chica.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.
Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army, In charge of office.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, New-York, Aug. 15, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY the 23d inst., for furnishing by contract at such times and in such quantities as may be required at and for the use of this depot until May 1, 1868: Red Ash Coal, furnace and egg size.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Coal," and addressed to
Brev. Maj.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.
Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William B. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office.
THOMAS CORNELL, President.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.
Proposals will be received at my office, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, for constructing earthwork and trestle-work of two miles of railroad near the City.
HAMILTON E. TOWLE, Civil Engineer.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 68 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches front; in good order; private key to park. For particulars and permits, apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

GILBERT & CO.'S BEEKMAN HILL real estate office, No. 963 2d-av., corner 51st-st., and No. 71 Broadway. Houses, lots and apartments to let and for sale in New-York and Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF AN ESTATE.—The three-story attic and basement double house, No. 168 President-st., Brooklyn, with or without lots adjoining. To examine house (now unoccupied) apply at No. 191 President-st. For terms to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment double house, corner 2d-place and Henry-st., Brooklyn; lot, 34x133 feet, with brick stable on rear; immediate possession. Price, $18,500. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.
Particulars can also be obtained at the office of JOS. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.
MORRISON & BRIGGS,
Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

A CHARMING RESIDENCE IN WEST-CHESTER County for sale, located near the new boulevard, ten minutes' walk from either Harlem Bridge, Mott Haven Depot or the Sound; 30 minutes from Mott Haven Depot to 26th-st.; a fine two-story basement and attic house in complete order, marble mantels, heater, &c.; cistern, well water and other conveniences in the basement; half acre of ground highly cultivated and completely stocked with a choice variety of full-grown fruit trees, &c., loaded with fruit; an abundance of grape arbors; trellises and a fine vegetable garden; commodious stable, loft and carriage-house, hennery, &c.; price, $15,000; terms easy; must be sold. Address M. J. MURRY, No. 339 4th-av.

TO PRACTICAL FARMERS.—FOR SALE or to lease, a farm of about 255 acres, on the Livingston Creek, in the town of Clermont, Columbia County, N. Y., said to be one of the best farms in the town. It is well divided into grain, grass and pasture lots, and is well watered with a running brook through the centre of the farm. This property was formerly occupied by Jacob Miller, deceased, and now leased to Mr. Henry Coon. The buildings and farm are in good working order.
Also for sale, seven village lots on the Post road in the town of Clermont, in suitable plots for small tenements. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE IN MEDINA, ORLEANS COUNTY.—The buildings and entire premises known as the "Paddock House." This is the most eligibly situated and best piece of property of the kind in the State for the money asked, and must be sold immediately to close an estate. For further particulars address EXECUTOR, Box No. 2,744 Post-office, or Messrs. BREED & SMITH, on the premises.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE of five acres, carriage-house, stables, &c., one hour from Wall-street, in perfect order, gas, &c., 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, near the water, in Westchester County; price $25,000. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental National Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT YONKERS—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for City property, three very desirable places, with the modern improvements, good neighborhood, fine river view, $25,000 to $30,000 each.
JAMES YOUMANS, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

$25,000.—A MODEL FARM, 200 acres, 80 minutes from New-York; stock, crops and all included; a great bargain; also, fifty other farms in New-Jersey.
J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND HIGHLY improved farm of 100 acres, beautifully located, 54 miles on Long Island; large new well-finished buildings, fruit orchard, brook of water, &c.; price $10,000; more land if wanted. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WEST-chester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12¼x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

A FULLY-FURNISHED COTTAGE AT Tompkinsville, Staten Island, within ten minutes' walk from first landing, to let to a small, careful family, from Oct. 1 to June 15; view of the bay; rent $100 per month. For particulars address S. N., Box No. 4,334 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—BROOKLYN—NOS. 102 AND 110 RYERson-st., near Myrtle-av. cars; genteel three-story extension dwellings; gas, chandeliers, water; newly painted; in good order and good neighborhood; possession. Apply on premises.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

OFFICE TO LET.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A fine front office on second floor of marble building No. 19 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.; rent, $300; or desk-room will be let. Apply at Room No. 15, No. 19 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house, No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—SPACIOUS NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen, in good location, on Murray Hill, No. 105 East 40th-st., near Park-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, 25 FEET front or over, between 26th-st. and the Park, on west side of 5th-av. Apply to E. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

FIFTY UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTed for good tenants, by S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD ACCOMMODATE two or three gentlemen with a furnished room near Broadway. Apply at No. 164 Elm-st., between Grand and Broome.

TO LET WITH BOARD—UNFURNISHED—Front room and bed-room on second floor. Apply at No. 138 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

NO. 34 WEST 21ST-ST.—AN ELEGANTLY-furnished back parlor, with board, in a private family; also two hall bedrooms; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors can now be had at No. 147 West 14th-st. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO RENT, WITH BOARD, AT No. 54 West 17th-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIvate family and first-class neighborhood, for gentleman, wife, child and servant, with or without private table. Address, stating terms, Box No. 2,852 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TUCKER, CARTER & CO.,
NO. 70 SOUTH-ST.,
Manufacturers of manila and tarred cordage, bale rope, twines and bagging for Sea Island cotton and hops of the well-known Anchor and Sea Island brands.
Importers and dealers in Manila, Russian, Italian, Sisal, Jute and American hemps, gunny cloth and gunny bags. Also in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 130 bales Dundee bagging, assorted from 1¼ to 2 lbs. per yard.

A JOB LOT OF JACK-KNIVES, SCISSORS and razors, of superior make, to be sold at what they will bring. WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st., (office second floor.)

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MANAGER, A MAN WHO HAS had practical experience in the duties of general manager or steward of a first-class hotel, in the direction of employes and purchase and preparation of material for the cuisine, and in putting up hermetically sealed articles of food; references and acquirements must be of a superlative order; to such an one (with or without capital) a first-class position and liberal arrangements will be offered. Address, stating age, place of birth and qualifications and experience in detail, X. Y. Z., Box No. 1,881 Boston Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO THOROUGHly understands his business, is competent to take charge of a gentleman's stable, where an under groom is kept, and who can drive four in hand. Apply by letter, giving address, to B. B., Box No. 146 Post-Office, with names of City references.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY; ALL RESPECTable, smart, competent girls, of all nations and professions, in want of good situations and highest wages in City or country, apply at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

SUGAR-REFINING.—WANTED, A MANager for a sugar-refinery; one who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches may meet with a favorable engagement. Address L., Box No. 274½ Post-office, Montreal.

WANTED—COOK, LAUNDRESS AND WAITress for a gentleman's family; all must be thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST City references required. Apply at No. 28 East 20th-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock to-day.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Are closing out the entire balance of
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.
Have a very complete assortment of
REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on Monday, Aug. 19,
THE LATEST AND MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS
IN
VELVET, TURKEY, MOQUETTE AND AXMINSTER CARPETS,
just received by last steamers.
Also
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, at $1 75 ₱ yd.
BODY BRUSSELS at $2 50 ₱ yd.
THREE-PLYS, EXTRA SUPER AND SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
at prices proportionately low.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

ADDITIONAL BARGAINS
Will be offered on MONDAY, Aug. 19.
in our stock of
DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH MERINOS,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
PLAIN AND PLAID WOOL POPLINS,
ALPACAS, CHALLIES,
PARIS PRINTED DELAINES,
FRENCH PRINTS, &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

R. H. MACY.
RIBBONS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID GLOVES, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Aug. 19,
A SELECT ASSORTMENT
of
LADIES' CLOTH AND SILK SACQUES.
in
NEW DESIGNS.
Broadway and 10th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DOMESTIC COTTONS.
FINE SHIRTING AT 12½c. PER YARD.
6-4 BLEACHED SHEETING AT 25c. PER YARD.
10-4 BLEACHED SHEETING AT 37½c. PER YARD.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, capes, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN young woman and her husband, together or separate; she is a thorough cook in every way and branch for public or private houses; he is thoroughly used to horses, and fond of them, and is used to everything; wages no object at all. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook in a gentleman's family; understands all the branches, and can take the entire charge of the kitchen; good City reference; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen till suited at No. 142 (new No.) 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of good girls, for the City or country; cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT English woman as first-class cook; understands American and French cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; good reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Christie, between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City testimonials from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of one or two growing children; is a good seamstress; has good City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR GENeral servant by a capable, respectful girl; economical, neat and trustworthy; is an excellent washer and ironer and good cook, and highly recommended; city or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN woman to cook and assist in washing, or would do general housework, in country or city; good references. Apply at No. 383 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried woman, as wet nurse; baby three weeks old; for City or country. Address No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl, a situation to do general housework; can be seen for two days at No. 211 10th-av., near 24th-st., west side.

WANTED—BY A VERY THOROUGH GIRL A situation as general houseworker; is a good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; best of reference. Apply at 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

REMOVAL.—C. C. BEDELL TAKES THE liberty to inform his patrons and the public generally that he has removed the Servants' Institute from No. 331 4th-av. to Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner 25th-st., opposite side, where he will continue to supply as usual with first-class servants of every description, both male and female, for City and country.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced English gardener, married, with one child; understands perfectly the vineyard, laying of grounds, flowers, vegetables, fruit and greenhouses, and gardening in every branch; good reference from his last employer; at liberty the 12th of September. Address R. T. R., Westchester Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farm hands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, &c. Apply at EMPLOYMENT HOUSE, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, who is in every way capable to take charge of a first-class place; will be found able to give perfect satisfaction, and also to carry on the work in an economical manner; married; no family; good references. Address W. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman by a young man lately landed from England, who understands the care of horses and harness in all its branches; would go to the country or city; good reference from last place. Address J. P. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, with first-class references; is well used to the care of a gentleman's place; is willing to make himself useful. Can be seen at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUAUION BY A GOOD steady man as coachman and groom; has good reference from his previous employers; understands milking and would assist in gardening. Address, this week, J. N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, or No. 19 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION BY A sober, industrious young man; can take charge of a small place as gardener, and will take care of a cow and one horse, and make himself useful; has good references. Address for next week, M. H. M. Box 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has no objection to the country; has left his last employer on account of selling out; can produce the best of City references. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; the best of references given from his last place. Address S. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one that understands his business in all its branches, and laying out of new places; is middle-aged; the best of references from his employers. Address M. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom with three years' reference from former employer; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; will work for moderate wages. Call or address PETER, No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 18.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIENCED coachman and groom by a thoroughly competent man; the best City references for honesty and sobriety. Address J. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, single, as coachman; understands his business, is willing and obliging; best of reference. Address J. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored man; City reference given. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

THERE APPEARED IN THE TRIBUNE an article speaking of the GOLDING LIFE-PRESERVING MATTRESS, that several persons went ashore on each mattress through the surf at Long Branch, and were safely landed on the beach; but he doubts whether they would be of any service in a rough sea. Now, every one knows the surf is very heavy at Long Branch, and if each mattress will safely convey several persons ashore there, it will certainly convey one person safely through a heavy sea.
Mr. GOLDING has several times crossed the Atlantic, and he would be well satisfied to have one at his hand in time of need, and this is the sentiment of several leading steamship men who accompanied the party to Long Branch when the mattress was thoroughly tested.
Inventor. JOHN GOLDING,
No. 128 Avenue D,
New-York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For building sewer in 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
2d. For building sewers in Water-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st., and in Madison-st., between Roosevelt and Pearl sts.
3d. For building sewers in Norfolk-st., between Hester and Grand sts., and in Suffolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts.
4th. For paving with stone blocks 30th-st., from 1st to 5th-av.
5th. For building sewers in Cherry-st., between Montgomery and Jefferson sts., and in Clinton-st., between Cherry and Madison sts.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st. Both sides of 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; also, all the lots on block No. 715, lying between 128th and 129th sts., and 6th and 7th avs.
2d. Both sides of Water-st., from Dover-st. to Peck-slip; also, both sides of Madison-st., from Roosevelt-st. to Pearl-st.
3d. Both sides of Norfolk-st., from Hester to Grand; also, both sides of Suffolk-st., from Broome to Grand-st.
4th. Both sides of 30th-st., from 1st-av. to 5th-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
5th. Both sides of Cherry-st., from Montgomery to Jefferson-st.; also, both sides of Clinton-st., from Cherry to Madison-st.; also, both sides of Monroe-st., from Montgomery to Clinton-st.; also, the west side of Montgomery-st., from Madison to Cherry-st.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 8, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1867.
ON THE PETITION OF HENRY WATERMAN, of Hudson, New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 15th day of November, 1853, and reissued the 9th day of July, 1867, for an improvement in Safety-valves for Locomotive Engines for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 15th day of November, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 28th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed, by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases.
HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 STANTON-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. In 2[illegible] years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Call on or address Dr. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Advice at all hours free of charge.

DR. GRINDLE CAN CURE WORSE cases of private diseases, and in less time than any other can. Hundreds, yes, thousands, who have gone down to premature graves, might now be living if they had consulted Dr. GRINDLE at first. Our treatment and the rapid cures prove the above assertion. Victims of misplaced confidence should certainly call. Sufferers from Nervousness, Physical Incapacity, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Syphilis, Gleet and Strictures may rely on the most honorable, scientific and confidential treatment. Sores and ulcers quickly healed, and the last vestige of disease eradicated from the system. Examination of the urine daily by chemical analysis and under the microscope. Call on or address Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, beween Bleecker and Amity sts.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character, at the office of DR. GRINDLE. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera. Sores and ulcers of all kinds skillfully treated. Those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call on Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Examination of the urine daily by chemical analysis, and under the microscope.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGIcal Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

WHY IS IT THAT DR. GRINDLE makes such remarkable cures of special diseases? Because Dr. GRINDLE is an educated physician, thoroughly understanding anatomy, physiology and the pathology of the disease.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, near the Rumson Station of the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad; surf or river bathing. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 50 miles from New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to
WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE NEAR THE Long Island Sound; good bathing, fishing and plenty of fruit; terms $7 per week. Address MITCHELL TERRY, Success Post-office, Suffolk County, L. I.

A FEW BOARDERS TAKEN IN THE suburbs of Jersey City. Address S. S., Jersey City Post-office; references exchanged.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT......SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE..........LEMARIE......SATURDAY, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $160; second cabin, $90. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $93. Baggage checked through to Paris. Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, Sept. 7.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River. Rates of passage, payable in currency: To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location. Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates. For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.

The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 M. Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk. For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Aug. 24
ERIN, HALL..........SATURDAY, Aug. 31
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS..........SATURDAY, Sept. 7
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..........SATURDAY, Sept. 14

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75. Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage. For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 23

and every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra. An experienced surgeon on board. The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. For further information apply to

JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.

TARIFA..........Saturday, Aug. 24
PALMYRA..........Wednesday, Aug. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency. For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway. For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.

E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY...Aug. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY...Aug. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY...Aug. 31
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY...Sept. 7
ETNA..........WEDNESDAY...Sept. 11

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency. Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st. For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From Antwerp—First Cabin	$90 00
Steerage	40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

First Cabin..........$170 | Steerage..........$67 50

payable in gold or its equivalent. Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A 1 iron steamship CLEOPATRA, WM. DONALD, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 17th August, from Pier No. 8 North River. For freight or passage apply to CHRISTIAN BROS., No. 18 Exchange-place, Or FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st. To be followed by the steamer ACHILLES, WM. RICHES, Commander.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships from Antwerp to New-York every month, commencing with

CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23

From Pier No. 45 North River. For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 28 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, Aug. 22.
MISSOURI, G. W. PALMER, Master, Aug. 29.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows: MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31. All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier. For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE. THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 24, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional: First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME. First cabin, $210; second cabin, $120; steerage, $70.

NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. A. G. JONES..........Sept. 7

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. O. P. SEABURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free. All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo. Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand. Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae. For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received from Wednesday, 14th, A. M., until Tuesday, 3 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st. Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA. Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections. Bills of lading signed on the pier. For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY. The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 22. S. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 29. From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, (of large freight capacity) M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving her cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 24 inst., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Aug. 22. MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. The GEN. MEADE will follow Aug. 31.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT. The fine steamship TRADEWIND, Capt. J. T. MORRILL, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston. The splendid steamer TYBEE will follow on the 31st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 282 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK. The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. O. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK. Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN. The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE.

WEST, NORTH AND EAST. Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	[illegible]
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

AUGUST, 1867.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK. Fare 25 Cents. The favorite steamboat META, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, Capt. W. H. ROBBINS, Salesman, will leave north side of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 20th, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, 20th, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 21st, 7½ A. M.	Wednesday, 21st, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, 22d, 8 A. M.	Thursday, 22d, 12½ P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN FOR SHREWSBURY.

Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 17..4 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 17..7 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 18...8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 18...3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19..10½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 19...6½ P. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.

G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 38th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. RUSSELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Saturday, 17th, at 2½ P. M. Wednesday, 21st, at 11 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th, at 10 A. M. Thursday, 22d, at 11 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:

8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
3:20 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8:15 and 11:45 P. M. For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME. Leave James-slip:

9:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M. To take effect Saturday, 17th.

P. WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Turner's and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines. Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains. Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

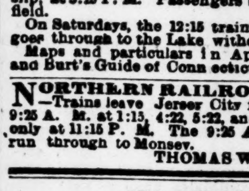
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY. FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY. Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route. Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield. On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop. Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M., at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MACHINERY.



ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $790; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam-pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.

ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY, 2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ENGINE AND boiler. Can be seen running daily at No. 128 Church-st., corner of Thomas-st. YOUNGS & CORBEY.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 295 Mott-st., near Houston-st. Ladies 50 cents; gents $1.

MRS. MYERS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 734 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

INSTRUCTION.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c. Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for degree of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 3. For catalogues and requirements for admission apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date. Address by letter as above.

MADAME C. MEARS,

No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J. A Select Family Boarding School. . . . "This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and accomplished education of its pupils." For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar. For catalogues containing fuller information address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened on the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH

Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16. Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

PARKER ACADEMY.

A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructors, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education. REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstores, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

CASTLERIDGE SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., an English and French Boarding-school for young ladies. The Fall Term of this institution will reopen the first MONDAY in September. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course; most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPERior institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 12, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 32 WEST 19TH-ST., will re-open on Monday, September 23d. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School up town for boys aged from 6 to 12, conducted by a lady, assisted by Professors. References, Bishop Potter and others. Circulars at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.—A lady desires to receive into a pleasant home in Litchfield, Conn., a limited number of little girls, her aim being their physical, moral and physical culture. Address for one week W., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 2. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, opens Sept. 3.—Boys of all ages fitted for business or College, or for West Point. For circulars containing list of patrons, to all of whom reference is made, address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHLAND Falls, N. Y., 1½ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17. REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEMALE Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application. MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 10 boys; situation pleasant; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 2. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Reading, Berks Co., Penn. Address Miss E. F. GORDON.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children, NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park, will receive prompt attention.

MISS COMSTOCK'S LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

WILL REOPEN, No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., ON 20TH SEPTEMBER. BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO SIX. TWO VACANCIES.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, including a thorough English Course, Music, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parlor Gymnastics, Horsemanship, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S

English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 36 7th-av., will open THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Miss JAUDON will be at home after Sept. 3. Until then, all letters addressed to Princeton, Mass., will receive prompt attention.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,

Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York. This English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal and proprietor.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

Reopens Sept. 2. Address BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1 to receive applications personally till then. All communications to be directed to the above address.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City. JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

A RETIRED ELOCUTIONIST NOW IN his prime, who has had great success in breaking up obstinate habits of awkwardness of manner and ineffective utterance, and introducing in lieu thereof, in a moderately short time, impressive and powerful deliveries, will instruct a few pupils in oratory or Shakespearean reading. Teachers specially disciplined. Address, till Sept. 1, B. D. D., Box No. 24 Station A.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 23 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any branch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Fall term begins Sept. 2. JOSEPH G. FOX, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful; building elegant; rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y. Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal. The eighteenth annual session of this flourishing institute will commence Sept. 3. Circulars may be had of C. F. GILMAN, No. 167 Broadway, or address the Principal.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Open day and evening.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-st., near Bedford, and will open its seventh year with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867. Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4. REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 686 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 23 East 29th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED—GENTLEMAN for English and mathematics on the Hudson, and one for English and drawing; several for classics in first-class schools, convenient to City; tutor for New-Jersey family; principal for an Academy. Several ladies wanted as preceptresses, several for music, and several for music and French; one harpist, in New-England, and one harpist and guitarist, in Maryland. All who want positions should have Amer. School Institute's application form now. Demand for teachers is now brisk, and prompt application should be made, in person when possible. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils at a moderate charge. Address S. O., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN partition, JOSEPH F. BRUSH and others against JOHN V. BRUSH and others.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of July, 1867, the undersigned Referee, duly appointed by said Court, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all those four certain pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Delancey-st., distant fifty feet easterly from the easterly side of Forsyth-st., running thence easterly along Delancey-st. one hundred feet, thence northerly one hundred feet, thence westerly one hundred feet, thence southerly one hundred feet to the northerly side of Delancey-st., the point of beginning, being one hundred feet in front and rear by one hundred feet in depth on each side, and known by the street Nos. 40, 42, 44 and 46 Delancey-st., in said City of New-York.

WM. SINCLAIR, Referee.
J. & W. SHRADY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
P. V. R. STANTON, Guardian ad litem and Attorney for Defendants.
E. W. BISHOP, Attorney for Defendant Robert Ray.
au5-law6w-M.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE TROTTING TEAM, ONE saddle-horse and one pair carriage-horses, all very fine. Inquire of CHAS. W. BATHGATE, Jerome Park.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ANOTHER NOVELTY.
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the
TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
in the comic fairy pantomime,
MOTHER GOOSE AND HER GOLDEN EGG.
REPLETE WITH LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND SIDE-SPLITTING COMICALITIES.
To be seen at all hours,
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, TEN LIVING SEALS,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

TO-NIGHT, COMMENCING AT 8,
ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR LOTTA.
Brilliant artistic hit of
THE INCOMPARABLE LOTTA
in her personations of the two characters,
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
In a new four act dramatization of
DICKENS' "OLD CURIOSITY SHOP,"
of that title, expressly adapted for her,
By JOHN BROUGHAM, ESQ.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS,
DICKENS' STORY,
BROUGHAM'S DRAMA,
LOTTA'S IMPERSONATIONS.
Incidental to the drama a graphic representation of
AN ENGLISH FAIR.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES MORE ONLY.
THE FLORENCES AND "CASTE."
"CASTE," AND THE FLORENCES.
With its superior distribution of characters.
SATURDAY, THIRD "CASTE" AND FLORENCE MATINEE.

600. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE. 600.

ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS. Great Slave Troupe. Genuine Darkeys and Best Band in America. EVERY NIGHT. MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

30,000 TO 40,000 TONS OF PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of August inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 30,000 to 40,000 tons of fresh mined PITTSTON COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh. The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's coal; to be stated at the time of sale.

TERMS: Fifty cents per ton advance, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Monday,) Aug. 19, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.
111 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
95 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Landing ex steamer *New-York*, from Liverpool.

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's stores and horse medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, Sept. 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of

108 lbs. ingot copper,	90 coal oil lamps,
575 coal oil burners,	5,000 table legs,
4,030 tin cups,	17,414 lbs. asst. iron nuts,
2,500 lbs. iron wire,	7,481 lbs. iron and copper rivets,
658 lbs. R. R. and other spikes,	14,648 handles, axe, pick, plane, &c.,
103 carpenters', &c., clamps,	110 wagon saddletrees,
7,679 lbs. oil-tanned leather,	210 wrenches, Government pattern,
846 lbs. sole leather,	9 gang saws,
2,483 lbs. oakum,	244 yds. paper muslin,
177 lbs. Mica,	1,382 feet linen hose,
216 lbs. packing hemp,	200 feet gutta percha tubing.
271 spools W. and B. thread,	
8,100 feet coil chain,	
ALSO,	
130 lbs. aloes,	39 lbs. iodide potassa,
100 lbs. calomel,	300 lbs. sulphate copper,
100 lbs. sugar lead,	100 lbs. alum,
546 lb sulphur,	362 lbs. glauber salts,
100 lbs. tartar emetic,	100 lbs. epsom salts,
75 lbs. corrosive sublimate,	100 lbs. nitrate potassa,
	56 lbs. cream tartar,

447 lbs. oils juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen, British, croton, hemlock, &c., &c.; 473 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock, &c; red precipitate, spatulas, prescription scales, syringes, ointment, do. jars, &c., &c.

Catalogues of sale can be had upon application. Terms: cash, in Government funds. By order of Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, Depot Quartermaster.

JAMES M. MOORE, Brevet Lieut.-Col., Q. M. in charge.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 17, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS FROM the War Department, I will sell at public auction, at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., the following property, viz.:

Four barracks, each 58.9x22.4x30.
Two mess rooms and kitchens, each 58.9x22.4.
One officers' quarters, 80.10x22.12.
One hospital laundry, 100x21x15.
One building, 45.5x21.6.

Terms of sale cash on rendition of accounts by the Auctioneer. A deposit of 10 per cent. on amount of bids will be required.

RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-Gen. and A. Q. M. G.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoc26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtode27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtoja31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN American Exchange Bank, New-York, and Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, (9) nine BROOKLYN CITY WATER COUPONS, $30 each; payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 159 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.

T. B. PUGH..........Lessee and Manager

MRS. F. W. LANDER,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY,
In her great Classic and Historic role,
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
which has been invariably pronounced by the Press and the public,
WHEREVER SHE HAS YET APPEARED
in this character, to be the
MOST DECIDED TRAGIC SUCCESS.

THIS EVENING,
MRS. F. W. LANDER
(formerly Miss DAVENPORT,)
will make
HER FIRST APPEARANCE
IN NEW-YORK, AS
ELIZABETH,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
in an adaptation made
ESPECIALLY FOR HER,
and under her own supervision, from the
GRAND ITALIAN TRAGEDY
of the same name originally written by the great Italian dramatist, Signor GIACOMETTI.

This drama, which is peculiarly novel and original in its construction, will necessarily be remembered by a large portion of the public as having afforded the EMINENT TRAGEDIENNE, MADAME RISTORI, the means of making her MOST DECIDED AND UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS with the American public.

It was consequently with the view of rendering this tragedy more generally, as well as more readily appreciable by the large number of AMERICAN LOVERS OF THE DRAMA, and for the purpose of adding another POWERFUL AND DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER to her already large repertoire, that Mrs. F. W. LANDER first conceived the idea which has recently been carried out, of adapting the character of QUEEN ELIZABETH TO THE AMERICAN STAGE.

THIS EVENING,
The Grand Historical Tragedy, in five acts,
ELIZABETH,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
MRS. F. W. LANDER
as
ELIZABETH.

The remainder of the cast will be composed of the following artists:

Mr. Jas. H. Taylor	Earl of Essex
Mr. Geo. Becks	Sir Francis Bacon
Mr. J. W. Coggswell	King James the Sixth
Mr. Edwin Varney	Lord Burleigh
Mr. Aug. W. Fenno	Sir Francis Drake
Mr. Charles Fyffe	Lord Howard
Mr. C. H. Rockwell	Marquis Mendosa
Mr. W. D. Shields	Lord Keeper of the Seal
Mr. Nelson Dekker	Lord Hudson
Miss Minnie Monk	Lady Burleigh
Miss Jennie Gourlay	Lady Sarah Howard
Miss Adah Monk	Margaret Lamburn

POPULAR SCALE OF PRICES.

Price of admission	75 cents
Reserved Orchestra seats	$1 50
Seats in Private Boxes	1 50
Private Boxes, holding four	6 00
Proscenium Boxes	10 00
Seats in Dress Circle	75 cents
Seats in Family Circle	50 cents

The sale of reserved seats will commence at 9 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, Aug. 19, at Chickering's piano warerooms, No. 652 Broadway, and at the French Theatre. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The curtain will rise precisely at 8 o'clock.

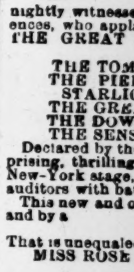
SPECIAL NOTICE.

In order to accommodate the patrons of the French Theatre during Mr. Sanders' engagement, arrangements have been made for omnibuses to run every five minutes from the corner of Union-square and Broadway to the theatre, from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M., free of charge.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE—NO. 728 BROADWAY.

IMMEDIATE AND EXCESSIVE SUCCESS OF

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S new picturesque drama, in five acts, of Life and Love in these times and this vicinity, entitled



UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

nightly witnessed by fashionable and crowded audiences, who applaud to the echo and re-demand THE GREAT SENSATIONAL SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

THE TOMBS POLICE COURT.
THE PIERS OF THE CITY AND RIVER BY STARLIGHT.
THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE.
THE DOWN EXPRESS TRAIN.
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON!

Declared by the universal voice to be the most surprising, thrilling, dramatic effect ever seen upon the New-York stage, and nightly witnessed by amazed auditors with bated breath and suspended animation.

This new and original drama is produced with a cast and by a STAR COMPANY That is unequaled in any theatre at this time, including

MISS ROSE EYTINGE, as.........."Laura Courtlandt," (The belle of the Tuesday Sociable.)
MISS BLANCHE GREY, as.........."Pearl," the Beauty.
MRS. SKERRETT, as.........."The Girl who was never brought up."
MRS. WRIGHT, as..........The Mother-thief.
MR. J. K. MORTIMER, as..........Snorkey, (The Soldier Messenger.)
MR. A. H. DAVENPORT, as..........A New-York "Blood."
MR. J. B. STUDLEY, as.........."One of the Men whom the law never reaches."
MR. C. T. PARSLOE, JR., as.........."A Sidewalk Merchant Prince."
MR. JAMES DUNN, as.........."A Tombs Lawyer."
MR. H. RYER, as.........."The Signal Man at the Bend."

"UNDER THE GASLIGHT"—MATINEE, SATURDAY. Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 19,
THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Engagement of the world-renowned equestrienne,
Miss LEO HUDSON,
and her trained horse BLACK BESS.
MAZEPPA, MAZEPPA.
MAZEPPA..........Miss LEO HUDSON
SLASHER AND CRASHER.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.

Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
Second and last week of the brilliant engagement of
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS,
in Fulton & Maeder's sensational Drama of
DIAVOLA.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER;
OR,
THE BALLAD-SINGER OF WAPPING,
presented in a very fine style.
FRIDAY, AUG. 23, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
Nobody's Daughter Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

MASON & THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

To afford the advantages of a thorough musical education IN ALL BRANCHES, at a moderate cost, WILLIAM MASON and THEODORE THOMAS have established

A CONSERVATORY.

The first session to commence on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

PROFESSORS.
TH. F. SEWARD, Elementary Department.
Sig. A. ERRANI, Italian Solo Singing.
Sig. PRATI, Italian Language.

PIANO-FORTE.

Wm. Mason,	S. B. Mills,
B. Boeckelman,	A. F. Wernecke,
Wm. Mayerhofer,	Jos. Mosenthal,
C. Frommel,	G. Matzka,

Miss E. C. Belcher.

ORGAN.

Wm. Mayerhofer,	Jos. Mosenthal.

VIOLIN, VIOLA and VIOLONCELLO

Theo. Thomas,	Jos. Mosenthal,
G. Matzka,	Fred. Bergner.

HARP.
Mr. A. F. Toulmin.

Mr. Pfeifenschneider, Double Bass; F. Eben, Flute; F. Dietz, Cornet; J. Eller; Oboe; H. Schmitz, French Horn; Ed. Boehm, Clarionet; F. Letsch, Trombone; F. Hochstein, Bassoon.

HARMONY, COUNTERPOINT and COMPOSITION. Messrs. Wm. Mayerhofer, J. Mosenthal and Theodore Thomas.

For particulars see circulars, address MASON & THOMAS, Conservatory of Music, No. 129 5th-av., New-York.

TERRACE GARDEN.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET..........PROPRIETOR
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 19, AT 8.

1. Grand March—"Don Carlos" (new)..........Verdi
2. Overture—"Siege of Corinth"..........Rossini
3. Waltz—"Wiener Bonbons" (new)..........Strauss
4. Grand selection—"Ione"..........Petrella
5. Overture—"Midsummer Night's Dream"..........Mendelssohn
6. Solo for Trombone—"The Tear"..........Stigelli
MR. F. LETSCH.
7. Polka—"Tanzi Baeri"..........Strauss
8. Grand Duet—"Lohengrin," 3d act (1st time)..Wagner
9. Fantasie—"Visions in a Dream"..........Lumbye
THE SOLO FOR ZITHER BY MR. GEBEL.
10. Waltz—"Dreams on the Ocean"..........Gung'l
11. Romance—"L'Eclair"..........Halevy
MESSRS. SCHMITZ AND SIEDLER.
12. Polka—"For Ever" (new)..........Strauss
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

NATATORIUM.

The second course of Mr. HENRY GEBHARD'S PRIVATE SWIMMING-SCHOOL for Ladies, Misses and Gents Will commence MONDAY, Aug. 19. Private baths given from 5 A. M. till 9 P. M. Call for circulars at the Gymnasium, No. 161 5th-av., or at the Natatorium, foot of 68th-st., East River.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, NOS. 112 and 114 Broadway—Five days, commencing MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1867.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

$50 TO $600.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Desperate Battle With Indians at Fort Phil Kearny—Sixty Indians Killed—Lieut. Jennep and Five Men Killed—Bravery of the Troops—Failure of the Indians' Plot—The War in Nebraska—Gov. Saunders Calls for Men—A Peep at Plum Creek.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BEATRICE, BLUE RIVER, NEBRASKA, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1867.

The Indian war has been at last opened in earnest, it seems, by the terrible news received daily from the West. The latest intelligence from the West is an account of a desperate battle fought with the Indians near Fort Phil Kearny, in which sixty of them were killed. Elated with the success which crowned their stratagem last Winter, the Indians resolved to try it again. On the 2d of August an ox train of thirty wagons, accompanied by about fifty citizens and an escort of fifty soldiers, commanded by Major POWELL and Lieut. JENNEP, went about five miles from the fort for the purpose of gathering fuel for the fort. They arrived at a small creek whose banks were covered with trees, and unyoking the oxen, the party of whites distributed themselves along the creek to cut wood. While thus engaged a large party of Indians dashed into view, almost surrounding the entire party, and after raising a savage yell, charged upon them. The charge was promptly met by a volley from the soldiers, who, doubtless remembering the horrible fate of their comrades some time ago, had retained their arms. Several of the whites were killed at this charge, among them Lieut. JENNEP, an estimable young man and a brave soldier. Major POWELL, with great presence of mind, perceiving that unless something was speedily done the whole party would be massacred, ordered his men to make a breastwork of wagon-boxes and ox-yokes, which done they immediately retreated within and commenced firing with such good aim that the Indians were forced to retreat and seek safety behind knolls and in buffalo wallows. Many of them kept galloping rapidly around the circle, but contriving to keep their bodies out of view. A few of the boldest advanced nearer, and shouted out their defiance in unmistakable English, but these paid dearly for their temerity, as the soldiers by their deadly aim seemed bound to avenge the massacre of Phil Kearny almost on the same spot. The Indians fell in all directions. White wreaths of smoke were seen spouting out between wagon-boxes and curling around the ox-yokes; bullets whistled incessantly from that little circle and now and then could be heard an echoing yell as the bullet went home to the mark aimed at. The conflict between the savages and the whites raged with increased violence. Arrows shot in the air penetrated the centre of the circle; great big bullets thumped continually against the ox-yokes or sped on their way through the feed-boxes, while the chorus of yells was perfectly hideous. The little, wiry, swift ponies, with the dark human objects astride, looked like phantoms as they whirled rapidly around them, planting a bullet wherever one could be available. For three hours the battle was kept on without intermission, during which many of the enemy had been carried from the field by parties detailed for the purpose. At this time Major SMITH bore into view accompanied by two companies of soldiers and two howitzers. As one man the besieged party rose up and sent a deadly parting volley at the now fleeing Indians. Five of them dropped from their saddles, and the rolling thunder of the musketry ceased, while shouts of thanksgiving rent the sky. Two twelve-pounders were dispatched after them which greatly facilitated their flight. On examining their losses they found Lieut. JENNEP and five others killed and two wounded. In the official report of Major POWELL it is stated that sixty Indians were killed while a great many were wounded.

The Indians have received one good lesson—they had thought to repeat the tragedy of last Winter, but thanks to Major POWELL's presence of mind and the deliberate and deadly aim of his men, they escaped the fate of their comrades. Major SMITH's arrival was also opportune as it saved the lives of many more men, as the Indians exhibited greater method and perseverance than usual. If all our Indian fights ended in this manner a solution to the Indian question would be speedily gained.

The above dispatch was received from Fort Fetterman, and was brought by Contractor PORTER, who arrived there from Fort Phil Kearny yesterday.

GOV. BUTLER, of Nebraska, who is now at this place, telegraphed to the people of Pawnee City as follows: "I have met my messenger from Big Sandy. He informs me that the Indians and the citizens are engaged in a fight on Big Sandy, and three men were already killed. Raise and forward all the men you can and that as soon as possible; tonight if possible."

Big Sandy is about twenty-five miles southwest of this place, and eighty miles from Omaha. I have met two or three persons from there who represent matters as desperate; that the Indians are all over the country, and are supposed to be Osages.

Plum Creek itself is on the south side of the Platte, and is an insignificant, dead stream. A large adobe store was built near it, and was called Plum Creek Station. This place was exactly thirty-two miles west of Fort Kearny on the old overland road. When the Pacific Railroad was built through, the store and station were transferred across the river to the north side of the Platte, and became known as Plum Creek Station. It has always been notorious for murders committed by Indians. Within two short years no less than forty-nine whites have been killed in the neighborhood. A favorite fording-place of the Indians is a few miles north of the station, and it was opposite that point that the late disaster to the train occurred. Four miles north of Plum Creek Station, where the train was precipitated off the track, may be seen by the traveler a huge mass of black embers, half-burnt boards, boxes, trucks and an engine smashed out of shape. If he looks sharp he may be able to detect a human shinbone or two, relics of the brakeman who died at his post.

The country is flat and of a sere color. A few bluffs bound the view to the northward, but eastward and westward you may see miles upon miles of the monotonous valley of the Platte, and the two iron girders of the railroad cutting through like a knife till lost in the distance.

C. H.

Affairs in the Indian Territory—The Recent Election of Chief of the Cherokees.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHEROKEE NATION, Indian Territory, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1867.

An election for Chief, members of the Council and other tribal officers, was held on Monday last, the 5th inst., in all the districts of the Cherokee Nation. As was stated in a former letter, WM. P. ROSS, the present chief and nephew of JOHN ROSS, the elder, was pitted in this contest for the supreme honors against Col. LEWIS DOWNING, a native Cherokee, in whose veins there courses not a drop of the white man's blood. DOWNING was elected by a large majority, and the Ross faction, which has so long remained intact, was thoroughly repudiated. Of course but a small moiety of interest can be taken by those who are devoting their energies to the great question of State reconstruction, in the political issues which were settled by this election in the far West, yet principles were involved which were not only all-important in a local sense, but were not unlike those which engage the attention of the whole country. ROSS, the defeated candidate, was the representative of a selfish and aristocratic faction, unscrupulous and designing as they were selfish, who had held the reins of government uninterruptedly for upwards of thirty years. In fact the Ross dynasty dates back to the year following the removal of the Cherokees to this country. During all this time the interests of the inferior classes have been sadly neglected or made to subserve the avarice and cupidity of the exclusive few.

As between the two candidates for gubernatorial distinction, ROSS would be called the abler man. Indeed, he is a man of no ordinary culture, having been liberally schooled in the States, while DOWNING is possessed of such education only as could be acquired among his own people and in the schools of the Territory. As an offset, however, he possesses a full share of that native shrewdness peculiar to the civilized Indian, and is well acquainted with the condition, habits and necessities of his tribe.

The first point made against ROSS by those who opposed him was the fact of his having been a Lieutenant-Colonel in the rebel army. On the other hand, DOWNING led a loyal Cherokee regiment during the war. Among the supporters of ROSS were numbered nearly all the former slave owners of the nation. Then, it was urged that he was the tool and mouth-piece of all that dishonest class of white men, halfbreeds and [illegible] who had sought citizenship in one way or other in the nation, and only remain here for the purpose of trading on the credulity and ignorance of the rightful occupants for a few years, while DOWNING was a full blood Cherokee, loyal and upright, and thoroughly identified with the interests of his race. In short, DOWNING is a plebeian from the plebeian ranks, and from this quarter came the majority of his supporters. The fact, too, of ROSS having deserted what was clearly his post of duty on the appearance of cholera in his country, thereby leaving the poor of his people, not only without material aid, but without an adviser in their dire necessity, contributed largely to his defeat. That the power of the Ross clique is broken is regarded as a favorable omen for the Cherokee Nation, as the impression is general that the defeated party will use its influence with the Government in an attempt to have this portion of the country surveyed and quarter-sectioned as a preparatory step to putting it upon the market and opening it up to emigration and permanent settlement. In point of natural advantages there is no section of the Great West that can in any degree compare with that occupied by the Cherokee and Creek Indians. In fact the same may be said of the entire eastern half of the Indian Territory. Were it thrown into market after first setting apart 160 acres of land for each native, the Government would realize at no distant day a revenue of not less than $5,000,000 per annum, instead of devoting half that amount yearly to the maintainance and control of the Territory as at present occupied. It is to be borne in mind that the portion of the Territory alluded to is only occupied by a few tribes of civilized Indians, from whose skin the traces of the "noble red man" are fast fading. It is of no avail as a home for the wild and troublesome savages, as they are forever excluded by solemn treaty. Clearly then the country ought to be offered to the enterprising settler, and it is matter of surprise to all disinterested persons that the Government has not discovered the wisdom of such a course long since. Present indications, however, lead to the belief that such a course will be adopted at an early day. As worthy of mention in this connection is the fact that Maj. TOMPKINS, and a Mr. LORD of Tennessee, holding a commission from the President, have just arrived for the purpose of fixing the boundary lines separating the Creek from the Seminole Country, having done which they will take a census of the Cherokee Nation, and make a survey by sections of the Canadian District, the same being occupied by the Cherokees.

The Kiowa Indians have lately given additional evidence of their determination to wage war upon the whites. This powerful tribe has commenced its depredations in the western portion of this Territory and along the Texas border. A portion is also demonstrating along the eastern frontier of New-Mexico; but Gen. HANCOCK has given notice that a picked cavalry command, numbering one thousand, will be forthwith sent out to look after these and the Comanches in the vicinity of Fort Arbuckle and the Wichita Mountains.

Horse-thieves from Arkansas, bandits, murderers and footpads have been at large for several weeks throughout this Territory. On the 25th of last month, a German having been discharged from the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Gibson, and while on his way to Tahlequoh, was murdered, his pockets rifled and his body left in the road.

Two cattle drovers were recently killed on the road between Forts Arbuckle and Gibson. In this instance suspicion rests upon a party of Indian scouts who have been stationed along the route as mail carriers and military messengers, but who, a short time since deserted the service, taking with them the public horses they were using, together with all their horse equipments. It is reported that they joined a band of desperadoes already organized. Their operations at present seem to be confined to the main route between Kansas and Texas, a route very much used by cattle buyers and speculators at this season of the year.

On the night of Aug. 2, a suspicious character, supposed to be one of their gang, came to grief very suddenly at Fort Gibson. This fellow had been hanging about the garrison for several days, and on the day alluded to, he made a proposition to a Sergeant of the Tenth Cavalry (colored) to aid him in stealing certain of the horses belonging to the command, which he had already selected, and share with him the profits that might arise from the results of the little undertaking. The Sergeant consented, but straightway went to Capt. ROBINSON, his commanding officer, and reported the case, by whom he was directed to take with him a squad of six men, and meet the enterprising chap at the time and place agreed upon, and bring him into headquarters at all hazards.

The prospective thief was on hand according to promise, but on being halted fled precipitately, whereupon the squad fired, killing him instantly.

E. H. H.

The Plum Creek Massacre—The Dead Brought to Omaha for Burial—A Missing Man Turns up, Minus his Scalp—His Statement of the Affair.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

OMAHA, Neb., Thursday, Aug. 8, 1867.

Dispatches forwarded early in the afternoon to the office of the Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, announced that the dead bodies of the engineer, BROOKES BOWERS, and the fireman, GEORGE HENSHAW, would be brought to this city, and would probably arrive at 4 o'clock P. M. The news spread like wildfire through the city, and as the hour of their arrival approached a large crowd of men and boys assembled, if possible to catch a glimpse of the remains of the unfortunate man who but a few hours previous left Omaha in the prime of their manhood on their usual duties. The train arrived punctual to its time.

On the same train was a man named WILLIAM THOMPSON, a native of England, who turned out to be one of the telegraph repairers, reported killed. He attracted a great deal of attention from the very extraordinary fact that the covering for the head which nature had so kindly endowed him with, was absent. People flocked from all parts to view the gory, ghastly baldness which had come upon him so suddenly, without any premonitory symptoms. The poor fellow suffered horribly, if we might judge by his facial contortions. He seemed weak from loss of blood. He had received a gaping wound in the neck, and a bullet in his right arm. He was taken to the Hamilton House, and a physician was sent for, who attended to his wounds. In a pail of water was his scalp, about nine inches in length and four in width, somewhat resembling a drowned rat, as it floated, curled up, on the water. His statement, which we have been at some pains to get accurately, is as follows:

"About 9 o'clock Tuesday night myself and five others left Plum Creek Station and started up the track on a hand-car to hunt up where the break in the telegraph was. When we came to where the break proved to be, we saw a lot of ties piled on the track, but at the same moment Indians jumped up from the grass all around and fired on us. We fired two or three shots in return, and then, as the Indians pressed on us, we ran away. An Indian on a pony singled me out, and galloped up to me. After coming to within ten feet of me he fired, the bullet entering my right arm; seeing me still run, he 'clubbed his rifle' and knocked me down. He then took out his knife, stabbed me in the neck, and then making a twirl round his fingers with my hair, he commenced sawing and hacking away at my scalp. Though the pain was awful, and I felt dizzy and sick, I knew enough to keep quiet. After what seemed to be half an hour he gave the last finishing cut to the scalp on my left temple, and as it still hung a little, he gave it a jerk. I just thought then that I could have screamed my life out. I can't describe it to you. It just felt as if the whole head was taken right off. The Indian then mounted and galloped away, but as he went he dropped my scalp within a few feet of me, which I managed to get and hide. The Indians were thick in the vicinity, or I then might have made my escape. While lying down I could hear the Indians moving around, whispering to each other, and then shortly after placing obstructions on the track. After lying down about an hour and a half I heard the low rumbling of the train as it came tearing along, and I might have been able to flag it off had I dared."

The engineer and fireman were shot and scalped, but before the Indians burnt the train they plundered the box-cars of everything that might prove of the least value, or what attracted their fickle fancy. They decorated their persons by the bonfire which they made of the boxes already plundered; their ponies were caparisoned with gaudy pieces of muslin, and their tails were adorned with ribbons of variegated colors. The scalp-locks of the Indians were adorned in the same manner, while hanging over their shoulders were rich pieces of velvet.

Some of them came across a barrel of old Bourbon whisky. Quickly they stove the head, and quickly they quaffed huge draughts of the fire-water, which set their brain on fire and rendered them delirious. A violent war-song was chanted while they were thus inebriated, with furious gesticulations in honor of the victory achieved over the paletaces. At daybreak they set fire to the wreck, taking fire from the furnace and throwing it in the box cars, and while the flames reared and crackled as the wind came on, and reared themselves into pyramids and tall spiral columns, the Indians danced and held high carnival. The dead bodies were thrown into the fire, and a terrible yell announced to the scalped and trembling man the fate of the engineer and fireman. Louder yelled the Indians as the fire raged on its terrible work, and as the stanch of the human holocaust spread, it seemed to give intense satisfaction in the tawny devils. The Indians saw their work fully accomplished, and then left.

THOMPSON managed to crawl away, and found refuge at Willow Island station, until he was taken care of by a party sent for him, when he was brought to this city.

Report of an Indian Missionary—Friendly Demonstrations of Northern Savages.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 18.

The Indian Missionary, Rev. Father DESMET, who accompanied Gen. SULLY and Col. PARKER to the Indian tribes on the Missouri River, has returned to this city. He reports that the Commissioners met with a cordial reception from the tribes as far North as the Yellowstone River, the various chiefs expressing their willingness to accept the propositions of the Government to go on the reservations and maintain a strict neutrality.

About one hundred representatives of hostile tribes waited ten days to obtain an interview with Gen. SULLY and Col. PARKER, but their provisions gave out and they were compelled to return.

Father DESMET baptized about nine hundred Indian children and quite a number of adults during his absence with the Commissioners.

The lately appointed Peace Commissioners were anxious Father DESMET should accompany them, but his physician telegraphed them that his health would not permit so long a journey.

Omaha dispatches say that Gov. BUTLER and seven men were recently attacked on the Big Blue River by thirty-five Indians. A severe fight ensued, in which the Indians were defeated.

MEXICO.

Health of Vera Cruz—Exiled Liberals in Need—Sketch of Juarez—Queretaro Court-martial—Liberty of the Press.

The United States Vice-Consul at Vera Cruz writes to the Acting Collector of Customs at New-Orleans, on Sanitary and other subjects, as follows:

"I have the honor to inform you that the health of this city is at present unusually good, and has been for the past four weeks. There are sporadic cases of yellow fever in this city, and it is rare when there is not such cases; but there is no fever of an epidemic form at present. We are now in the rainy season, and the air is refreshed in consequence. We have also the water introduced into this city from the Janapa River; and also, there are very few unacclimated persons at present in the city. Our most unhealthy season here is the months of May and June, previous to the commencement of the rainy season, and this year has not been an exception.

An interchange of salutes recently passed between Admiral PALMER and the officers of the United States flagship *Susquehanna*, and Gen. ZEREGA, political Commandant at Vera Cruz—the guns of Santiago receiving the Admiral and party in the morning, and the *Susquehanna* welcoming ZEREGA in the afternoon.

It is said that Gen. DIAZ, on receiving the news of the arrest and shooting of VIDAURRI, on the day previously selected for an entertainment which he proposed to give to his friends at his house, immediately postponed the party to some future day, in testimony of respect for the character of the deceased.

Gen. ALEJANDRO GARCIA, after remaining a few days with his family at Tlacotalpam, took up his march for the capital.

The journals appeal to the Government to take some steps in behalf of certain Mexicans exiled to Martinique during the national troubles, and who are now said to be in a destitute condition.

The patriots are very much exercised at a D. APOLONIO HERNANDEZ, for declining to disturb his own family in order to receive the Juarez party at his house.

JUAREZ's attention is called to certain contracts SANTA ANNA is reported to have made with commercial houses in New-York; also to those entered into by the agents of the Government during their residence in the United States.

A Señor ALVAREZ has made a pen and ink sketch of JUAREZ. It is inclosed in a walnut frame, and is surrounded by emblematic signs—among them the dates of 1810, 1821, 1857 and 1867—written in an open book, and the "star of the 5th of May" shining down upon a vignette of victory. This is pronounced to be a "masterpiece."

A council of war was sitting at Queretaro, and sentencing to death in the proportion of three men to five.

A paper, the *Cinco de Mayo*, was fined $300 by the Governor of Michoacan for writing an article in a manner displeasing to his Excellency. Not much "liberty of the Press" in Michoacan, apparently.

MEJIA, the Mexican Minister of War, was, at last accounts, suffering from a severe attack of the intestines.

The triumphs of SRA. PERALTA, the "incomparable Mexican songstress," at New-York, are recorded with manifold gratulations by the Mexican Press.

The Labor Question in North Carolina.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Post, Aug. 16.

As many are unaware of the troubles, advantages, expense and annoyances of working a large force in any branch of manufacturing, we propose to give the experience of one of our mill owners in the labor question during the experimental year of 1866—and a comparison with the old system of slave labor. The average number of hands employed were 45—under the old system. These averaged during the years 1858, 1859 and 1860—each 298 days labor—at a cost of, then specie, the sum of $16,500—for every one owned by them and an excess of this amount for those hired $2,500—making in gold $19,000.

During the year 1866, they employed at different times 250 hands with the following result:

Worked less than	5 days	63
Worked less than	5 to 10 days	22
Worked less than	10 to 20 days	24
Worked less than	20 to 30 days	11
Worked less than	30 to 40 days	20
Worked less than	40 to 50 days	6
Worked less than	50 to 75 days	17
Worked less than	75 to 100 days	8
Worked less than	100 to 150 days	19
Worked less than	150 to 200 days	15
Worked less than	200 to 250 days	11
Worked less than	250 to 300 days	9
Total		230
Whole number of days worked		12,971
Average days labor of each about		56½ days.

Deducting all those who worked under five days, leaves an average of about seventy-eight days, which labor cost the sum of $19,009 28 in greenbacks; this sum proportioned to the days worked, gives an average of nearly $1 50 per diem. Considerable of the labor, however, is skilled, and commands from $1 75 to $2 25 per diem. All the hands were paid on Saturday night of every week. But three hands came up to the old average—not over thirty working with regularity.

Some five or six saved a portion of their wages, and with some assistance, built houses; but generally, Monday morning found empty pockets. No trouble was experienced in keeping up a good state of discipline, and the work done was nearly up to the average.

One great drawback to all enterprise is the disposition to change exhibited among the laborers. Milling one week, farming the next, seeking an easy job the third. Many of the new hands employed were picked up, generally refugees or country hands, and required an advance the first day to procure food, and once filled up, *quit*. Toward the latter part of 1866, and the beginning of 1867, great improvement exhibited itself in the attention to work and more continuous labor; not over twenty hands were discharged for idleness or incapacity.

Under the old system it is to be borne in mind that arrangements had to be made for the year's work at the commencement of the year, while under the new only the number of hands required each day were worked, and many hands were only employed as the requirements of business needed. Altogether, considering the many difficulties, it looks like a fair showing, though it is very difficult to make a just comparison with the old system. From the above statement, it will readily be seen, that even during the disorganized year of 1866 the gain by employing free labor was about thirty-five per cent.

Celebration at Fort Popham, Me.—A Historical Picnic or State Clambake.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 17.

In consequence of the inability of Hon. JACOB M. HOWARD, Senator from Michigan, to fulfill his engagement to deliver the oration at the Popham celebration this year, on account of the intervention of the extra session of Congress, the formal celebration contemplated will not take place. In lieu of this, a historical picnic or State clambake is to come off at Fort Popham on the 29th of August inst. Extra trains will run from Augusta, Lewiston and Portland to Bath on the morning of the 29th, from which place ample means of conveyance are to be provided by steamers and barges. An excursion party, consisting of the members of the Maine Historical Society, resident in Portland, and invited guests, with their ladies, will proceed by steamer from Portland, leaving at 7 o'clock A. M. Assembling at the Fort at 10:30 A. M., the meeting will be called to order by Hon. B. C. Bailey, of Bath, and His Excellency Gov. Chamberlain made President, and Rev. Dr. Adams, of Brunswick, officiates as Chaplain. Speeches will be made by Judge Bourne, of Kennebunk, Hon. Wm. Willis, of Portland, Hon. J. W. Bradbury, of Augusta, Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., R. K. Sewall, Esq., of Wiscasset, Mr. Poor, of Portland, Mr. Hamlin, of Bangor, Mr. Gilman, of Brunswick, Hon. John A. Peters, of Bangor, Gen. Shepley, Gen. Caldwell, Gen. John M. Brown and others, of Maine, and by Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, Gen. Watts Depeyster, of New-York, and other distinguished men out of the State, whose names will be given hereafter. Fort Popham is far advanced toward completion, and worthy of a visit, as the last built and most perfect of the military structures of the country.

SMALL-POX IN RHODE ISLAND.—Quite a number of cases of small-pox have recently occurred in Pawtucket, R. I. On Wednesday, the 14th inst., there had been five, but in no instance was the law complied with which requires notice of the existence of contagious diseases to be given to the Health Officer. One of the persons who took the disease, as we are informed, called on a physician to ascertain what the matter was with him, and was told that he had the small-pox, yet this person continued for several days to make his appearance in the streets, and until he called upon another physician, who told him that he had the small-pox, and that if he did not go home and keep out of the streets, he would have him prosecuted. He then went home, but, as we are further informed, told a neighbor who called upon him, and who inquired what was the matter with him, that it was nothing but a humor. This neighbor is now suffering severely from the disease, but it was thought when we last made inquiry respecting him that he would recover. This person pleads that he did not know that he was required by law to keep out of the public thoroughfares or to have his case reported to the Health Officer.

THE MACKEREL FISHERY.—The Gloucester (Mass.) *Advertiser* says only about 200 barrels of mackerel have arrived from the bay this week, and that the fleet are reported to be doing but little. In view of the scarcity of fish bay and shore mackerel, prices are steadily advancing, as the supply is far less than the demand. The whole catch of bay thus far brought in does not exceed five hundred barrels. Last year at this time about 8,000 barrels had arrived. Last season No. 1s were selling at $20 and $21; No. 2s $17; No. 3s, $12. This week they have been sold at $16, $12 and $9 at. Should mackerel continue scarce, prices will undoubtedly advance, and reach, if not exceed, those of last season.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TWO LARGE FIRES.

Three Buildings on Broad-street and One on South-street Nearly Destroyed—Extensive Fire in a Flour Warehouse—Aggregate Losses Fully $60,000.

About 9:45 o'clock last night Officer NELLIS, of the First Precinct, discovered a fire on the second floor of No. 140½ Broad-street. The alarm was given, and the firemen were summoned to the scene. The building is a two-story and attic frame structure, very old, and in a most dilapidated condition. The flames played sad havoc with it, and all but destroyed it. The firemen worked well, but owing to the fact that the building was of wood and old, they did not succeed in extinguishing the flames as speedily as has been their wont of late. The aggregate losses caused by this fire are heavy, the amount being divided among several tenants.

The first floor of No. 140½ Broad-street was occupied as a restaurant by ROBERT PEACH & Co., who sustain a loss of $2,500 on stock and fixtures. Insurance unknown.

The second floor of this building was occupied by AHEARN & BENTLEY, coopers, who also tenanted the entire premises No. 140 Broad-street, which is a part of the same frame building with No. 140½. This firm have sustained a loss of $3,000, upon which there is no insurance.

No. 14 South-street is a continuation of the same wooden building, and stands on the corner of Broad-street. It is occupied by ROSEN & RIPPE, dealers in cigars and tobacco, whose loss is roughly estimated at $3,000, understood to be fully insured, though in what companies could not be learned.

No. 13 South-street connects with the other frame buildings, and was severely damaged by the flames. All of these wooden buildings, in fact, will no doubt be condemned after proper survey. No. 13 is occupied by MURPHY & BUCK as a liquor store. MURPHY & BUCK suffer a heavy loss on stock and fixtures by water and breakage, the same amounting to about $2,500; understood to be fully insured.

The flames extended to the rear windows of No. 12 South-street—a brick building—and before they could be extinguished caused a damage of $2,000 to the stock and fixtures of the occupants of the first floor, Messrs. WLECKE & BEHRMAN, dealers in liquors and wines. These gentlemen are insured for $6,000 in the Importers' and Traders' and Star Insurance Companies.

The frame buildings in Broad and South streets are owned by one person whose name could not be ascertained. The loss is estimated at $4,000, such estimate being below the real figures. A partial insurance had been effected on these premises.

J. King, an employe slept on one of the upper floors of No. 140 Broad street, and was compelled to make his escape minus his stock of clothing. His loss amounts to about $250, and is not covered by insurance.

The flames were extinguished in an hour and a half after the alarm had been given.

ANOTHER FIRE THIS MORNING.

At 1 o'clock this morning the Post-office bell struck the same signal, (No. 5,) indicating another fire in the neighborhood of the Broad-street conflagration. When our reporter reached the scene he found the five-story brick building, No. 13 Front-street, in a sheet of flames.

This building is stored with an immense quantity of flour, and is occupied by Messrs. SHUTE & VAN PELT, commission merchants. As the three upper floors were on fire when the firemen began working it is safe to assume that nearly all of the stock will be destroyed before the flames can be extinguished.

No. 11 Front-street is occupied by NOBLE & DOUGLASS, commission merchants, who will sustain a severe loss by water.

No. 15 is occupied by CONDIT & BETTS, produce merchants, and their premises were also endangered by the intense heat.

These buildings are in the same block with those burned at the other fire, and it is supposed that the flames derived their origin from that source. Owing to the lateness of the hour no correct estimate of the loss can be made, though it cannot fall short of $40,000, being probably covered by insurance.

As we go to press the fire is still in active progress, and the steamers are struggling to subdue the flames.

Edwin Booth's New Theatre—Description of the Building.

It appears that Mr. BOOTH has decided to commence the erection of his new Theatre at once. The location chosen is the southeast corner of Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue. The plot of ground upon which it is to be built is irregular in form, consisting of three lots on Sixth-avenue, having a front on the Avenue of 59 feet 3 inches by a depth of 64 feet on Twenty-third-street, and five lots on Twenty-third-street, having a front of 120 feet 4 inches by 98 feet 9 inches. The front of the Theatre proper, on Twenty-third-street, will be 150 feet; the height 75 feet from the ground to the cornice. The breadth of the building will be 78 feet. Behind there will be a four-story building 16 feet wide, containing large dressing-rooms, the green-room, wardrobe, workshops, a large-scene-room, property-rooms and painting-room, lighted by skylights. The space between the Theatre and Sixth-avenue will be 34 feet 4 inches by 59 feet 3 inches, and will contain an entrance 19 feet wide on the south end, and on the corner a store in the first story and artists' studios in the upper stories. The general front of the theatre will be of either white marble or granite, of Freestone and brick, the material having not as yet been decided upon. The style of architecture is French *Renaissance*. The front will be divided into two stories, each having very rich cornices, the parts being so arranged as to form a centre with wings. In each of the wings in the first story will be two large doors, flanked by very rich columns, and 11 feet in width by 25 feet high, with richly molded arches, with carved key-stones, foliage and masks. The centre part will be divided into five large doors and windows, three of which can be opened directly on the street from the auditorium, and thus empty the whole theatre in a very few minutes. The second story will have richly decorated niches with columns and capitals, and other suitable ornaments over the doors of the wings. A statue of SHAKESPEARE, of colossal size will be placed in the central niche. The whole will be crowned by an elaborate cornice, and a French roof with a rich cresting of wrought iron. The front, on Sixth-avenue, will have a grand entrance door, and a richly decorated marble front, corresponding to the front on Twenty-third-street. The interior will be arranged as follows: The general entrance will be on the West end of the theatre, 34 feet east of Twenty-third-street, will be 20 feet in width, and will connect with the entrance on Sixth-avenue, which will be about 40 feet South of the corner of Twenty-third-street, the two lobbies thus forming an L. There will be two principal fire-proof stairs in the lobbies to the second and third tiers, and a third of the same size leading to the amphitheatre. The stage will be 55 feet by 78, and will be arranged with all the latest improvements, having a pit for the dropping of the scenery, 32 feet deep below the curbstone, and a height of 75 feet from the floor to the girders of the roof. The auditorium will be divided into a parquette and parterre in the first tier; a family circle on the second tier; a smaller one on the third tier, and a fourth tier or amphitheatre, and will seat nearly 1,500 persons very comfortably, and afford additional standing room for two or three hundred. The orchestra will occupy the usual position in front of the parquette. The proscenium will be in the form of an elaborate and elegant picture frame, with a segmented arch crowned by a bust of SHAKESPEARE, the object being to present the most artistic scenery and give it the effect of a real picture. The sides of the house will be decorated with elegant pilasters, which support a coned ceiling, decorated in fresco. The whole building will be heated and ventilated by steam from boilers placed under the sidewalk in Twenty-third-street, and there will be no fire of any kind in the theatre. The scenes will be lighted by gas, and the auditorium by a single reflector placed in the centre of the dome, and by a multitude of lights on the walls behind the various circles. It is intended to make the building, as far as possible, thoroughly fire-proof. The floors and roofs will be of iron, and the greatest care will be taken to guard against accidents from fire through carelessness.

The architects are Messrs. RENWICK and SANDS, who have also prepared plans and designs for a number of other public buildings.

The estimated cost of the theatre is $200,000.

Explosion on Board the Steamer Palisade—No Damage Done and Nobody Hurt.

A very exciting scene occurred on board the Fort Lee steamer *Palisade*, yesterday morning, as she was about leaving her dock at the foot of Spring-street. It appears that the regular steamer for Fort Lee, the *Thomas E. Hulse*, sustained a serious derangement of her working machinery early yesterday morning, when the managers of the line chartered the steamer *Palisade* for the performance of the daily trips advertised for yesterday. The steamer received a large number of passengers, who were desirous of escaping from the overheated City and enjoying a delightful trip up the Hudson River. At 10 o'clock the whistle sounded for the start, and the steamer's bow lines were cast off, when the boat slowly swung round preparatory to starting. Scarcely had this movement of the steamer commenced than a patch on the inside of the boiler blew out, and so suffered the boiling water and steam to fall upon the glowing fire [illegible]. The explosion made but [illegible], but the chief effect of this sudden commingling of the elements was the generation of an immense volume of gas, which the concomitant ashes and smoke made doubly offensive and startling. Before many seconds could elapse these vapors filled the lower decks, and gave the steamer the momentary appearance of being on fire. Indeed, the cry of "fire" was speedily raised among the affrighted crowd of passengers, and a scene of wild and indescribable confusion ensued, amid which several persons were almost successful in plunging into the dock. Fortunately Capt. ALLAIRE and his associate officers became aware of the real state of affairs, which enabled them to take the proper course to quell the excitement and allay the momentary apprehension of their passengers. Up to the moment of the explosion the stern lines of the steamer had not been cast off, so that the officers had command of the boat, and soon had a gang-plank run out and properly guarded for the egress of those on board, the other lines being meanwhile thrown out and made fast. Even then the scene was an exciting one, as each person on board seemed determined to force his or her way off the boat in preference to their neighbors. Officer WEST, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, however, exerted himself nobly, and he and the Captain succeeded in inducing a few of the clearer-headed male passengers to assist in preserving a semblance of order and decorum. In about ten minutes, the entire crowd of excited excursionists had scrambled over the gang-plank and reached the dock in perfect safety, but in breathless excitement. At this juncture it was discovered that two men—one of them a German—had so far lost their wits as to jump off the forward hurricane deck into the dock, whence they were rescued without difficulty by the hands on board the steamer. These two persons hurried away before any one could learn their names. Thus ended the hopes of the five hundred excursionists who had embarked on the steamer *Palisade*, all seemingly thankful that they had suffered no hurt.

There can be no doubt that the accident would have had a more tragical ending, had the explosion occurred at a later moment, when the steamer was in midstream, for in that case probably several persons would have been drowned by leaping into the rapid current. The damage to the steamer is estimated by the engineer at $10, and he seemed to treat the occurrence in a very off-hand manner. The explosion would seem to be a proper case for investigation, which it is to be hoped will be a searching one.

Meteorological Observations at the Central Park.

Height of ground above the sea, 57 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 21 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 78 feet.

Day and Date, 1867.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Aug. 11	30.173	30.182	30.173	30.176
Monday, Aug. 12	30.173	30.114	30.050	30.112
Tuesday, Aug. 13	30.002	29.920	29.954	29.959
Wednesday, Aug. 14	29.934	29.962	30.012	29.969
Thursday, Aug. 15	30.052	30.080	30.070	30.067
Friday, Aug. 16	29.840	29.753	29.733	29.775
Saturday, Aug. 17	29.710	29.732	29.849	29.764
Week mean				29.825
Maximum at 2 P. M. of Aug. 11				30.182
Minimum at 7 A. M. of Aug. 17				29.710
Difference, or Range				0.472

Day and Date, 1867.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Aug. 11	69.08	76.07	69.01	71.53
Monday, Aug. 12	71.03	79.00	71.06	73.86
Tuesday, Aug. 13	69.00	76.07	72.02	72.63
Wednesday, Aug. 14	73.06	81.00	74.03	76.60
Thursday, Aug. 15	73.03	74.00	71.00	72.67
Friday, Aug. 16	71.02	74.07	71.04	72.43
Saturday, Aug. 17	69.00	77.00	72.04	74.20
Week mean				73.43
Maximum at 12 M. of Aug. 14				81.20
Minimum at 4 A. M. of Aug. 13				64.40
Difference, or Range				16.80

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course	2 P. M. Course	9 P. M. Course	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 9 P. M. Miles.	Mean distance per hour Miles.
Aug. 11	N.	N.W. by N.	N.	118.85	4.952
Aug. 12	N.	S.W.	S.	60.10	2.504
Aug. 13	S. W.	S.	S.	347.85	14.497
Aug. 14	S.W. by S.	S.	S.	257.50	10.729
Aug. 15	S. E.	N.	N. E. by E.	94.40	3.933
Aug. 16	S. E. by E.	S. E. by S.	S.	368.75	15.364
Aug. 17	S.	N.W. by W.	S. W. by W.	258.25	10.760
Total distance				1,505.70	

Day and Date, 1867.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M. Amount.	2 P. M. Amount.	9 P. M. Amount.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Aug. 11	3.	3.	0.	2.
Monday, Aug. 12	4.	4.	7.	5.
Tuesday, Aug. 13	10.	6.	9.	8.33
Wednes'y, Aug. 14	10.	10.	10.	10.
Thursday, Aug. 15	10.	10.	10.	10.
Friday, Aug. 16	10.	10.	9.	9.66
Saturday, Aug. 17	10.	8.	2.	6.66

Remarks—A grand meteoric display took place on the night of the 11th and morning of the 12th; 198 were observed. Rainbows—At 5:59 and at 6:08 A. M. of the 14th two single rainbows were observed, arches perfect, colors brilliant. Rain occurred on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th. Duration of actual raining 30 hours and 56 minutes. Depth fallen, 2.30 inches.

POLICE COURTS.

JEFFERSON MARKET—KIVLEN, ACTING JUSTICE.

A STABBING AFFRAY.

On Saturday evening MORRIS HIGGINS and JOHN HOGAN got into a quarrel in Hudson-street, near Morton-street, and proceeding to enforce their respective sides with fistic arguments, the matter was finally closed by HOGAN drawing a pocket-knife, and stabbing his opponent under the left shoulder, inflicting a slight wound. Being arrested, HOGAN gave bail in the sum of $500 to answer a charge of felonious assault.

LARCENY.

CHARLES A. WILHELMI, No. 89 Varick-street, made affidavit that CHARLES RANDALL had stolen from him a lot of clothing valued at $107, and an opera-glass valued at $5, basing the charge upon the fact that RANDALL had admitted his guilt, and a portion of the property had been found in his possession. RANDALL gave his age as eighteen years, his residence No. 249 Stanton-street, and was committed in default of bail to answer the charge of grand larceny at the Court of General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

EXCISE CASES.

ANDREW HEALY, No. 318 Madison-street, and JOHN KAISBARTT, No. 15 Forsyth-street, being found with their saloons not effectually closed on yesterday morning, were required to give bail in the sum of $200 each to answer a violation of the Excise Law at the Court of General Sessions.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, JUSTICE.

A SMALL LARCENY.

BERNARD O'NEAL, No. 298 Second avenue, charged JAMES MCGLOVE with stealing from him a pistol and two bottles of champaign, valued at $12, and $8 in nickel cents. The accused admitting his guilt, he was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

AN EXCISE CASE.

Officer MCLAUGHLIN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, found a keg of beer on tap in the cellar of JOHN BURNS at the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, and arrested him for selling without license. The officer would not swear to anything more definite than that BURNS was either selling or giving the beer away, and BURNS was therefore discharged. MCLAUGHLIN left the court-room expressing in an audible voice his intention of arresting BURNS every time he found him under similar circumstances.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE GERMAN ANTI-EXCISE ORGANIZATION.—This organization, composed of Ward Delegates, of whom Coroner SCHIRMER is President, held another meeting at Huebner's Hotel on Saturday, when, by a Committee previously appointed to prepare a plan of operations, resolutions were submitted, which were adopted, in substance as follows: That a campaign committee shall be formed, whose purpose it shall be to select such candidates, nominated by other political parties, as will sustain the principles advanced by this organization, and whose antecedents are sufficient guarantee of their honesty and ability; and that such candidates shall be supported during the ensuing campaign. To insure their election further, that ward meetings shall be called and committees be appointed in each ward to confer personally with the electors in their districts, and so report to their respective ward organizations, whose delegates are to submit these reports to the Central Committee for action. Further, that speakers be sent to the interior of the State, and pamphlets and documents circulated there among the masses.

ESCAPE OF A NOTORIOUS CONVICT.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon JOHN MCNAMARA escaped from the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, in company with HENRY GARDNER, *alias* Wm. Gardner, *alias* Henry Johnson, *alias* Williams, *alias* "Dutch Heinrichs," the notorious burglar, sneak thief, pickpocket, bank robber and sensational thief. Both men were serving out sentences. Exactly how the escape was effected does not appear. As "Dutch Heinrichs" is well known, he cannot long escape arrest.

THE GERMAN SINGERS.—Some thirty German musical and vocal societies held a convention of delegates at the Germania Assembly Rooms, on Saturday, in pursuance of a resolution passed at a Convention during the late Philadelphia Saengerfest, to elect five delegates for a Congress of German musical organizations, to be held at Philadelphia, in October next, for the formation of a Union of the musical and vocal organizations of the Eastern States. The meeting turned out to be a rather exciting affair, as the resolution passed at the Philadelphia Fest Convention was differently interpreted, and a difference of opinion prevailed regarding the mode the election of delegates was to be proceeded with. The proceedings, however, resulted satisfactorily, and the following gentlemen were elected to represent the New-York singers at Philadelphia: CANTHAUSER, ERBE, CLASSEN, MACHOLD and BAUMANN. A Committee of Instruction was also appointed, composed of Messrs. Bommer, Vogel, Michaelis, Fleischman, Kohn, Karel and Nagel.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.—The afternoon session of the Sabbath-school attached to the Five Points Mission yesterday, was made very interesting by the varied exercises of nearly two hundred scholars, all gathered from the wretched houses of that locality. The children sang creditably a number of choice pieces, including two very difficult anthems—"The Lord He is King," and "Lift up your Heads, Ye Everlasting Gates." They also repeated from memory and in concert the names of the sixty-six books of the Bible, in regular order, without the least error or hesitancy. Afterward they were addressed briefly by Rev. J. H. VINCENT, who is always successful when he attempts to entertain an audience of children. The Mission is in need of funds.

SUPPOSED EXPLOSION OF A STEAMTUG.—Capt. JOHN LEINAN, of steamtug *C. P. Smith*, reports that on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, off Coney Island Point, while coming up to the City from Sandy Hook, he picked up the top of a pilot-house and two lamp-boxes with one lamp; also one of the pilot-house sashes of the steamtug *Adelia*; and as nothing has been seen or heard of any of the crew, it is supposed that all hands have been lost. The reason for supposing that she blew up is that the sash picked up has not a particle of glass in it, and has every appearance of having been thus injured by an explosion. The material picked up can be seen on board the *C. P. Smith*, at the foot of Jackson-street, E. R.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Baron Stoeckl, the Russian Minister, and Capt. Petschouroff, of Russia, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Mr. de Magalhaens, Brazilian Minister to Washington, is at the Westminster Hotel. Gen. O'Donnell, of Baltimore, is at the New-York Hotel. Mayor Herrick, of Oswego; L. P. Walker, of Alabama; Lieut.-Commander Adams, of United States Navy, and Col. J. P. Low, of Charleston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Mayor McQuade, of Utica, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. S. H. Hammond, Assistant Attorney-General, Albany, is at the Hoffman House.

BOLD THEFT.—On Saturday afternoon two unknown young men entered the store of ROBERT C. BROWN, plumber, at No. 96 East Broadway, when one engaged the attention of the proprietor by examining the goods. His confederate meanwhile proceeded to a desk and opened it with false keys, abstracting therefrom the sum of $145 in cash. Both men made good their retreat before the larceny was discovered. Consequently no arrests were made.

JUVENILE AFFRAY.—On Saturday evening JAS. O'ROURKE, aged 12 years, was knocked down by being struck on the head with a stone by another boy named JAMES BURNS. He was seriously injured, and taken home to No. 15 Little Twelfth-street.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—ALFRED RICKETTS, a colored boy aged four years, fell from a second-story window of his residence, No. 42 Ridge-st., and was seriously injured.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ST. ANN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—A new Episcopal Church, to be known as St. Ann's, is being erected at the corner of Clinton and Livingston streets. The basement will be 70 feet 6 inches wide, by 97 feet in length. It will be occupied as a school-room and will seat from 900 to 1,000 children. The interior of the church proper will have a vestibule on Clinton-street, ten feet wide and seventy feet in length. The body of the church will be seventy-one feet wide and one hundred and twenty-four feet long, and will be divided by richly-decorated iron columns, with chiseled metal capitals, into three aisles. Two galleries will extend the whole length of the church on both sides, and across the west end. The church will seat more than twenty-four hundred persons, the largest number that can be accommodated in any church in Brooklyn. The side aisles will be seventeen feet three inches wide and thirty-seven feet high, and the centre aisle thirty-six feet wide and one hundred feet high to the interior apex of the roof. The ceiling will be of timber, richly carved and moulded, painted in fresco, and lighted by the elaborate clerestory running the whole length of the church. The windows will be glazed with stained and enameled glass. The interior furniture will be of carved black walnut, richly ornamented and polished. The altar will be elegant and elaborate in design and finish, and in the centre there will be an exquisitely-finished bishop's chair or sacred throne, highly elevated, and around which will be numerous stalls admirably carved. A richly-toned organ of immense dimensions and great power, with an elaborately-traced wooden screen will, also be provided. The style of architecture will be that known as the middle-pointed Gothic. The front will be constructed of red and yellow sandstone. The total cost will probably amount to $400,000. Dr. N. H. SCHENCK will be the pastor.

DISPUTED PATERNITY.—Sergt. HUGH MADDOX, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, last evening arrested a German named JOHN KUTTS on a charge of intoxication, and he was locked up. The prisoner was bleeding from wounds inflicted upon his cranium when taken to the Station-house, and when he was questioned as to his condition it was ascertained that he had been assaulted by his brother, who claimed possession of a child borne by his wife, after he had been married to her three months. Each brother claimed to be the father of the child.

DECEASE OF A WELL-KNOWN MUSICIAN.—Mr. WILLI R. BRISTOW, one of the oldest and most popular musicians of the United States, died at his residence, Forrest-street, E. D., at an early hour yesterday morning, after a protracted illness. The deceased was leader of the Navy-yard Band forty years ago, and since that time he has been employed as organist in St. Patrick's Cathedral and other Catholic churches. Death resulted from inflammatory rheumatism.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.—The usual quiet was observed yesterday in Jersey City, every liquor place being closed as far as known. There were twenty-two arrests made by the Police for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock last evening. Of these nine arrests were made yesterday—six for bathing and three for being drunk and disorderly. In Hoboken, where the greatest liberty prevails, there was an immense throng of people, and a plenty of drunken people; but as the Police made but three arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct up to 9 P. M., it is probable that nothing of a serious nature occurred. In Hudson City there appears to be but little or no restraint upon liquor-dealers, but as the streets are not paved, and this year especially are a mire of mud, few outsiders resort there for their whisky and lager, and the Sabbaths are comparatively quiet.

ARREST OF A YOUNG PICKPOCKET.—A negro lad aged 16 years, named GEORGE HOWARD, was charged with having on Saturday evening picked the pocket of ISAAC PRICE of a valuable gold watch and chain. He was committed for examination.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening a little daughter, nine years of age, of Mrs. KAUFMANN, living in Prince-street, Newark, fell with a pitcher in her hand upon the sidewalk, and cut a very severe gash in one of her arms with a jagged piece of the broken ware.

POLICE.—The Police of Newark made ten arrests of persons during Saturday night and yesterday for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Three were discharged and the balance were fined $2 each.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Saxonia	Aug. 10	Hamburg	New-York.
Union	Aug. 10	Bremen	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Northern Light	Aug. 10	Bremen	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Aug. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Antwerp	Aug. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Aug. 14	Hamburg	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Russia	Aug. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Dublin	Aug. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Aug. 22	New-York	Bremen.
Denmark	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Aug. 24	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Paris	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Periere	Aug. 24	New-York	Havre.
Britannia	Aug. 24	New-York	Glasgow.
West Metropolis	Aug. 24	New-York	Bremen.
Nebraska	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	Aug. 28	Boston	Liverpool.
Wm. Penn	Aug. 31	New-York	London.
Erin	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Aug. 31	New-York	Glasgow, &c.
Fulton	Aug. 31	New-York	Havre.
FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, BRAZIL, &C.			
Rising Star	Aug. 21	Aspinwall.	
South America	Aug. 21	Rio de Janeiro.	
Columbia	Aug. 22	Havana.	

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ... 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails ... 5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island ... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River ... 3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad ... 5 P. M.
North Mails ... 5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way ... 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at ... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 18—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen*—Aloys Meissel, C. Herrmann, Emma Herrmann, Dr. M. Myers, M. Waantel, S. Gounhouse, Charles Munder, M. Leiding, H. Balthasar, Mrs. and Miss Ellen Getty, Mr. and Mrs. A. Harnickel, Mr. and Mrs. A. Schwoon and family, H. Doppen, F. Dohmen, F. Laiken, S. Hexter, J. Tantgen, L. Rossen, W. Feldstein, T. Inmann, C. Hellmann, J. A. Lewi, G. Grottron, O. Ludwig, Mrs. Adeline Damm, N. Bohlen, Mrs. Augusta Schwabe, H. Schaale, F. Schaale, C. F. Demeter, M. Presse, Miss Emily Ons, Mr. and Mrs. Charles [illegible] and family, Mr. and Mrs. Buhrmann and family, W. Koi, W. Keuter, F. Kramer, J. Perrien, [illegible], Mrs. Charles Claussen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles [illegible], Bernard Hoischer, Mr. and Mrs. Otto [illegible] and family, Miss Ludovike Meyer, William [illegible], Henry Sasse, A. Sasse, Egmund Freh[illegible], Schulz, Mrs. Margaret Ruppert, F. W[illegible]barts, J. O. Tymens, G. H. Hinrichs, J. Hinricks, Lewis Friess, Mrs. E. Friess and family, Caroline Krauss and family, Miss Ida Gundelfinger, Miss Sophy Mann, Leopold Hilla, Dr. J. Jarisch, A. Grottron, George Bernier, Mr. and Mrs. K. Meet, John Beck, Lewis Leel and son, F. G. Utarrg, Miss A. Sichel, Christian Seelke, William Deil, Mr. and Mrs. William Hartmann and family, Wm. Kowva, Arnold Guenich, Wm. Apell, A. Jausenlus, A. Baruch, John Ulner, Miss Bertha Benda, Baron Von Brandt, Dr. M. Fickel, Misses Fanny and Mary Meyer, Mrs. Emma Eisemann and 466 in deck-house and steerage.

In steamship Gen. Grant, from New-Orleans—E. R. Cole, G. Wall, P. P. Tricon, C. Dulien, Major Henry, T. Woodruff, F. E. Diedrich, Mrs. Dr. Newman, Mrs. W. Carleton, Mrs. Ellen Mulien, P. J. Christian, wife and child, Henri Brisbi, J. F. Mayo, wife, child and nurse, F. W. Dielman, wife and 3 children, and 4 in the steerage.

In steamship Emily B. Souder, from Charleston—W. J. Middleton, N. R. Middleton, D. Sullivan, Wm. Dennis, Lewis Dennis, Wm. L. Gravatt, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Pioneer, from Cow Bay, C. B.—Mrs. Rach, Mrs. Morgan and child, Eliza Rigby, W. H. Coupe.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises... 5 14 | Sun sets... 6 53 | Moon rises... 9 12
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 10 02 | Gov. Island. 10 51 | Hell Gate... 12 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 18.

Arrived.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Dreyer, Bremen Aug. 3, and Southampton 6th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 645 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly winds and fog most of the passage.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Cow Bay, C. B., 5 ds., with coal to Parmele Bros. 16th inst., lat. 41 20, lon. 67, spoke brig Sabino, from Cow Bay for New-York.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Aug. 17, at 6:15 A. M., off Hatteras, passed steamship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Libby, Charleston 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Holmes, New-Orleans 6½ ds., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark G. W. Rosevelt, Harriman, Marseilles 49 ds., and 38 ds. from the Rock, with mdse. to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Speedaway, (Br.,) Gemmell, Havana 7 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Rosa M. Harding, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Mary Lowell, McFadden, St. John, N. B., 21 ds., with lath to John Boynton's Son & Co. 15 miles N. E. of Cape Cod, lost deck-load, foresail, staysail, split foretopsail and mainsail, lost boat, water-casks, &c.

Brig Fashion, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Larkin, Nevassa 13 ds., with guano to Brett, Son & Co. Passed Inagua 8th inst., and saw at anchor barks Neversink, for New-York, ldg.; Eureka, do. do.; Carlton, do. do.; brig Esh, for Halifax, do. The brig Navarino, for Boston, sailed same day.

Brig Iza, Thompson, Savannah 7 ds., with lumber to R. Peck.

Brig Industry, Giffard, Rio Janeiro 39 ds., with coffee to Ralli & Co.

Brig Hail Columbia, Brereton, Trinidad, Cuba, 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Mary, Ocklemann, Ciudad Bolivar 29 ds., with hides to Moller & Thebaud.

Brig San George, Banns, Havana 16 ds., in ballast to C. Ludmann & Co.

Brig Empress, Lessef, Old Harbor, Jam., 15 ds., with logwood to master.

Brig Dirigo, Small, Trinidad, Cuba, 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Talbot & Co.

Brig J. M. Churchill, Morrissey, Pensacola, for Buenos Ayres, 24 ds., with lumber. Lost three of her crew; put into this port in distress.

Brig Exampler, (of Glasgow,) Ewing, Rio Janeiro 57 ds., with rosewood to Marsh & McCully.

Brig Jeanette, (Norw.,) Hassing, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Anna Helene, (Pruss.,) Mohrdicks, Rio Janeiro 43 ds., with rosewood to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Arctic, Ogden, Apalachicola 17 ds., with cotton to Merrill & Abbott. Aug. 8, off Tortugas, spoke bark James M. Churchill, from Pensacola for Buenos Ayres, with Captain and mate dead; there being no navigator on board, instructed the mate to keep in company, which he did until the 15th, when off Hatteras, lost sight of her, during a heavy squall, and have not seen her since.

Schr. G. W. Cummins, Boult, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. John G. Roche, (lighter,) Berry, from wreck of brig G. W. Barter, ashore at Barnegat.

Schr. John A. Brown, Bailey, from wreck of brig G. W. Barter, ashore at Barnegat.

Schr. Queen of the West, Beatty, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. D. Gillespie, (Br.,) Mills, Windsor 15 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. P. B. Anderson, Jones, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, McCarmie, Port Albert, Wales, 44 ds., with iron to E. N. Smith.

Schr. Carrie A. Clark, Kehoe, Grand Cayman 14 ds., with logwood to G. Wessels.

Schr. Classon, Coombs, Corpus Christi 30 ds., with hides and wool to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. J. Johnson, McBride, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with molasses to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Schr. Sarah, Rincou, Maracaibo 16 ds., with coffee, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Schr. July Fourth, Shaw, Union Island, Ga., 16 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Isabel, Denisson, Para 21 ds., with nuts to Witham & Co.

Schr. Dauntless, (yacht,) Lyons, from a cruise to the eastward.

Schr. D. S. Williams, Rulon, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. L. Ward, Ward, Virginia.
Schr. Josephine, Hageman, Georgetown, S. C.
Schr. John. Jones, Wilmington, N. C.
Schr. D. R. Barnes, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. Moonlight, Doats, Georgetown, S. C.
Schr. L. A. Stetson, Myers, Virginia.
Schr. C. Pendleton, Wood, Florida.
Schr. Mary Tibbitts, Shaw, Georgetown, S. C.
Schr. Edward, Bunker, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. B. & C. Steelman, Shoemaker, Virginia.
Schr. D. A. Berry, Voorhis, Virginia.
Schr. George Cony, Parker, Providence.
Schr. President, Perkins, Bangor, with lumber.
Schr. Carlon Jayne, Lockwood, Fall River.
Schr. C. R. Vickery, Benton, Dighton.
Schr. M. C. Terbell, Gandy, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Whistler, Graves, Taunton.
Schr. F. Hatch, Gregory, Spruce Head, Me., granite.
Schr. D. Webster, Ryder, Greenwich.
Schr. Fleetwing, Nash, Boston.
Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Pawtucket.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardiner, Newport.
Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Pendleton, Stonington.
Schr. E. Wotten, Young, Fall River.
Schr. T. J. Beckett, Robinson, Providence.
Schr. B. C. Terry, Waters, New-Haven.
Schr. J. Adams, Spofford, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. P. S. Lindsey, Emery, Saco, with heading.
Schr. R. Thomas, Dodge, Bangor, with lumber.
Schr. Clara Norton, Flanders, Bangor, with lumber.
Schr. Ida S. Burgess, Burgess, Bangor, with lumber.
Schr. Ellen Perkins, Perkins, Bangor, for Hackensack.
Schr. Monta, Smith, Bangor, with lumber.
Schr. Counselor, Wood, Ellsworth, with lumber.
Schr. Emily Fowler, Holbrook, Providence.
Schr. John Boynton, Reed, Calais, with lumber.
Schr. Bay State, Carle, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence.
Schr. P. Ely, Stokes, New-Bedford.
Schr. W. D. Mangam, Chase, Taunton.
Schr. Henrietta, Rankin, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, Boston.
Schr. White Rock, Jones, Newport.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., light.

Below.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, 45 ds. from Liverpool.
Bark Atalanta, of and from Bremen.—(By pilot-boat J. D. Jones, No. 15.)

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 18.—Arr. steamer Katie, from Wilmington, Del.; brig Senorita, Baltimore; schr. Susanna, Baltimore. Sld. steamers Champion and Saragosa, for New-York; Seagull, Baltimore, and the Alliance, for Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

There has not been anything heard of the crew of the steamtug Adelia up to 10 o'clock this P. M.

Spoken, &c.

Columbia—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, Aug. 14, lat. 41 25, lon. 65 30.
Falcon—bark, from Boston for Montevideo, Aug. 15, lat. 41 35, lon. 66 10.
Semiramis—ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, 45 ds. out, Aug. 15, lat. 41 35, lon. 66 10.
Wm. Tapscott—ship, from Liverpool 40 ds. for New-York, Aug. 15, lat. 41 35, lon. 66 10.—(All by pilot-boat W. H. Aspinwall, No. 21.)
Montpelier—ship, from Callao for New-York, Aug. 8, lat. 30 10, lon. 66 30.

FRESH LAURELS
NOW READY!
FRESH LAURELS
NOW READY!
FRESH LAURELS
NOW READY!

BRADBURY'S NEW SABBATH-SCHOOL MUSIC-BOOK, entitled "Fresh Laurels for the Sabbath-School," is published THIS DAY at No. 425 Broome-st., New-York. Specimen copies may be had by calling or sending as above. Large orders will be filled as rapidly as possible. The "extraordinary demand" of upward of THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND copies before a book was published will necessarily cause some delay in filling orders, but each will be filled in its turn. Price of FRESH LAURELS, 35 cents, or $30 per hundred, cash, in board covers.
WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 425 Broome-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 25, Aug. 17, 1867.
19, 14, 56, 25, 17, 20, 34, 69, 66, 44, 60, 70.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 26, Aug. 17, 1867.
46, 16, 28, 38, 12, 64, 8, 2, 54, 30, 22, 35, 56, 70.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 306, Aug. 17, 1867.
13, 71, 64, 18, 78, 39, 54, 40, 3, 59, 27, 37.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 307, Aug. 17, 1867.
27, 75, 62, 18, 9, 60, 31, 56, 34, 57, 63, 65, 8, 22.
BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready.
The drawing of Class "E" on the Havana plan—capital prize $50,000—will take place on Aug. 21, 1867. Tickets $12, $6, $3, $1 50. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing
McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 489, Aug. 17, 1867.
9, 77, 72, 26, 71, 28, 35, 62, 34, 32, 73, 17, 51.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 490, Aug. 17, 1867.
49, 59, 30, 33, 68, 40, 54, 14, 20, 55, 28, 44, 11.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 413, Aug. 17, 1867.
65, 18, 44, 14, 6, 72, 78, 58, 35, 75, 3, 29, 60.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 414, Aug. 17, 1867.
29, 25, 20, 78, 19, 2, 84, 44, 66, 58, 32, 14, 47.
Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 158 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. [illegible]
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 18 Broadway.